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Part IV

International cooperation for development

Section 14

Environment

(Programme 11 of the biennial programme for the period 2016-2017)**

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* A summary of the approved programme budget will be issued as A/70/6/Add.1.

** A/69/6/Rev.1.



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*** The present report does not contain an annex on outputs included in the biennium 2014-2015 not to be carried out in 2016-2017, given that there are no discontinued outputs.

Overview

Table 14.1 Financial resources
(United States dollars)

Appropriation for 2014-2015	34 510.7
New mandates and inter-component changes	11 046.2
Changes in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264 (further reductions)	(220.3)
Changes in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264 (efficiencies)	(72.8)
Total resource change	(10 753.1)
Proposal of the Secretary-General for 2016-2017 ^a	45 263.8

^a At 2014-2015 revised rates.

Table 14.2 Post resources

	Number	Level
<i>Regular budget</i>		
Approved for the biennium 2014-2015	95	1 USG, 1 ASG, 4 D-2, 11 D-1, 25 P-5, 26 P-4, 7 P-3, 2 P-2/1, 1 GS (PL), 6 GS (OL), 11 LL
Conversions	37	21 P-4, 9 P-3, 1 P-2/1, 5 GS (OL), 1 LL
Proposed for the biennium 2016-2017	132	1 USG, 1 ASG, 4 D-2, 11 D-1, 25 P-5, 47 P-4, 16 P-3, 3 P-2/1, 1 GS (PL), 11 GS (OL), 12 LL

Overall orientation

- 14.1 The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is the subsidiary organ of the General Assembly responsible for leading and coordinating action on environmental matters. The mandate for UNEP derives from General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII). The Governing Council of UNEP further clarified the mandate of the Programme in its decision 19/1, containing the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, with the General Assembly subsequently endorsing a strengthened role of UNEP in the annex to its resolution S/19-2 in 1997, and in its resolutions 53/242 in 1999 and 67/213 in 2012.
- 14.2 The United Nations Environment Programme, as the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promotes the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.
- 14.3 Its objective during the period 2014-2017 is to promote the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development based on the recognition that poverty eradication, changing unsustainable patterns of consumption and production and promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production, and protecting and managing the natural resource base of economic and social development are the overarching objectives and essential requirements of sustainable development, as well as on the protection and sustainable use of ecosystem services, coherent and improved environmental governance and the reduction of environmental risks.

Note: The following abbreviations are used in tables and charts: ASG, Assistant Secretary-General; GS, General Service; LL, Local level; OL, Other level; PL, Principal level; RB, regular budget; USG, Under-Secretary-General; XB, extrabudgetary.

- 14.4 The ultimate goal is to contribute to the well-being of current and future generations and the attainment of global environmental goals. The UNEP strategy to achieve that objective rests on its ability to catalyse change among Member States in their efforts to achieve progress on environmental issues. To that end, UNEP will continue its leadership role in the United Nations system and with other partners on environmental matters, reflecting General Assembly resolution 67/213. That will entail promoting coherence in the United Nations system on environmental matters in order to ensure a coordinated approach across the United Nations system that reduces fragmentation and increases efficiency and effectiveness. UNEP will strengthen its leadership in key United Nations coordination bodies and lead efforts to formulate United Nations system-wide strategies on the environment to maximize the potential for environmentally sound development.
- 14.5 UNEP will strengthen its use of strategic partnerships with Member States, other stakeholders and entities within the United Nations system to catalyse transformational change and leverage impact, significantly larger than what UNEP could achieve operating on its own. A primary vehicle for unlocking the additional value of the United Nations system is to invest in partnerships within that system. Strengthening partnerships must also include major groups, as they are a key contributor to the implementation of environmental commitments. Relevant stakeholders will be engaged in new mechanisms that promote transparency based on best practices and models from relevant multilateral institutions. UNEP will include all major groups whose actions affect, or are affected by, an environmental issue engaged through their relevant global, regional or national networks. UNEP will scale up the use of norms, methods and tools harnessing the potential of both the United Nations and major groups. It will also redefine its relationships with UNEP national committees¹ to make best use of them in reaching out at the national level and ensuring that UNEP's services and products are accessible and used by others.
- 14.6 At the heart of the UNEP strategy are objectives of greater efficiency, transparency and the use of performance information for improved management decision-making. UNEP will take into account recommendations for the effectiveness, efficiency, coherence and impact of the United Nations on development in developing countries in line with General Assembly resolution 67/226 on the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system. UNEP will pay particular attention to ways in which it can leverage further impact through development cooperation and country-level modalities of the United Nations system. Capacity-building and the facilitation of technology development and sharing in countries underpin the delivery of all UNEP support to countries in line with the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building. The Programme also embeds the integration of gender and ensures that environmental aspects of sustainable development take into account economic and social considerations. In implementing Governing Council decision 23/11 on gender equality in the field of the environment, UNEP continues to ensure integration of gender perspectives into policy documents and project design and implementation.
- 14.7 UNEP support to countries for a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication is one of the important tools for achieving sustainable development in its three dimensions. UNEP will strengthen its cooperation with the International Labour Organization, in conformity with paragraph 62 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex). Work will also be undertaken to contribute to the efforts of the United Nations system to address the need for broader measures of progress to complement gross domestic product that take into consideration environmental sustainability to better inform policy decisions.

¹ Thirty-six UNEP national committees have been set up in accordance with Governing Council decision 13/33 of 1985, in which the Council authorized the establishment of national environmental committees to support the activities of UNEP.

14.8 UNEP will deliver its work within seven priority areas for the biennium 2016-2017:

- (a) Climate change;
- (b) Disasters and conflicts;
- (c) Ecosystem management;
- (d) Environmental governance;
- (e) Chemicals and waste;
- (f) Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production;
- (g) Environment under review.

14.9 *Climate change.* Within the framework of the United Nations approach to climate change, UNEP will work with Member States and other partners, including the private sector, to: (a) build the resilience of countries to climate change through ecosystem-based and other supporting adaptation approaches; (b) promote the transfer and use of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies for low-emission development; and (c) support planning and implementation of initiatives to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The implementation of national and subnational energy policies, support for low-emission development, cleaner energy technologies, public mass transportation systems, clean fuels and vehicles, adaptation to climate change and forests are key areas needing attention. UNEP will work with Member States in these areas by conducting scientific assessments; providing policy, planning and legislative advice; integrating gender-related considerations and use of gender-sensitive indicators into project planning and capacity-building processes; facilitating access to finance; undertaking pilot interventions and promoting the integration of these approaches through national development; fostering climate change outreach and awareness-raising; knowledge sharing through climate change networks; and supporting the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change process and the implementation of commitments under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Convention on Biological Diversity and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa.

14.10 *Disasters and conflicts.* As a part of United Nations system-wide strategies for natural and man-made disaster risk reduction and preparedness, crisis response and recovery, UNEP will build national capacity to use sustainable natural resource and environmental management to: (a) reduce the risk of natural and man-made disasters and bring in the environmental dimension in support of other United Nations entities' post-conflict recovery mandates; (b) support sustainable recovery from natural and man-made disasters; (c) build strong interlinkages among disaster risk reduction, recovery and long-term development planning; (d) develop strategies that integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation considerations into investments, decision-making and the planning of humanitarian and development actions; and (e) assist vulnerable or crisis-affected countries and communities by providing, upon request, environmental expertise, with particular attention paid to vulnerable groups and highly vulnerable ecosystems. The subprogramme will integrate a gender perspective in the design and implementation of all phases of risk management. UNEP will provide environmental risk and impact assessments, policy guidance, institutional support, training and services to countries to enhance cooperation on environmental issues, and pilot new approaches to natural resource management in countries interested in following such approaches. In doing so, UNEP will seek to catalyse action and upscaling by partners working with countries on risk reduction, relief and recovery, including United Nations humanitarian operations, as requested by the Governing Council in its decision 26/15.

- 14.11 *Ecosystem management.* With a view to mainstreaming the ecosystem approach in policymaking and implementation processes, assisting the reversal of ecosystem degradation and addressing the challenge of food security and water quality, UNEP seeks to promote proper management of biodiversity, particularly at the ecosystem level. UNEP will catalyse the maintenance of natural capital and the protection and sustainable use of ecosystems. It aims to enable integrated, cross-sectoral approaches to improve the resilience and productivity of interdependent landscapes and their associated ecosystems and species. UNEP will: (a) promote integrated land and water management approaches that help to strengthen and restore the resilience and productivity of terrestrial and aquatic systems, thereby maintaining natural ecological processes that support food production systems and maintain water quantity and quality; (b) promote the management of coasts and marine systems to ensure that ecosystem services are restored or maintained; and (c) help to strengthen the enabling environment for ecosystems, including transboundary ones, at the request of all concerned countries. The aim is to enable countries to sustain ecosystem services for human well-being and biodiversity for present and future generations, taking into account the need to integrate gender perspectives, recognize and respect traditional knowledge, innovations and practices of indigenous and local communities as well as equitable social development and inclusion. That will be done in consultation with secretariats of the biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements and will include support to countries in creating the enabling environment for the implementation of ecosystem and biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements, paying particular attention to the Aichi Biodiversity Targets and the Convention on Biological Diversity Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020. UNEP will also support requests from countries to integrate biodiversity values into national development planning and poverty reduction strategies and planning processes.
- 14.12 *Environmental governance.* UNEP will improve coherence and synergy in environmental governance in collaboration with other United Nations agencies by: (a) providing support to the United Nations system and entities of multilateral environmental agreements, taking advantage of United Nations coordination mechanisms to increase coordination of actions on environmental policies and programmes within the United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreements; (b) helping countries to strengthen their environmental institutions and laws and implement their national environmental policies upon their request, ensuring the integration of gender perspectives; and (c) helping to increase the integration of environmental sustainability into national and regional policies and plans, based on demand from countries while taking into account gender perspectives. A key area of work is support to countries in developing and reporting on the environmental aspects of the sustainable development goals. UNEP will strengthen the science-policy interface in carrying out this work. It will facilitate increased participation of stakeholders as appropriate in environmental decision-making processes and access to justice along the lines of Principle 10 of the 1992 Rio Declaration on Environment and Development.
- 14.13 *Chemicals and waste.* As a part of system-wide efforts by the United Nations and in close collaboration with those involved in the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management, the Minamata Convention on Mercury and the secretariats of the other multilateral environmental agreements on chemicals and waste, UNEP will work to lessen the environmental and human health impacts of chemicals and waste including those related to mining activities. It will enhance its work to support countries to increase their capacities for the sound management of chemicals and waste, including e-waste and disposal of chemicals resulting from illegal mining, to help countries to achieve by 2020 sound management of chemicals throughout their life cycle. UNEP will do so by helping countries to improve the regulatory and institutional framework for the sound management of chemicals. That will include servicing and strengthening the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management process adopted in Dubai in 2006 and

supporting the evolution and implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the multilateral environmental agreements on chemicals and waste. The subprogramme will work for the entry into force and implementation of the Minamata Convention on Mercury. It will also continue efforts to enhance cooperation and coordination in the cluster of chemicals- and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements at the national level. UNEP will also keep under review the trends in the production, use and release of chemicals and waste to identify issues of concern and catalyse sound management actions, including through multi-stakeholder partnerships that address them.

- 14.14 *Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production.* UNEP will advocate for policy reforms and changes in private sector management practices, when applicable, and will work towards increased consumer awareness, taking into consideration gender differences. Following the adoption by the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, UNEP, which was designated the secretariat of the 10-year framework, will prioritize its support for this work. It will also improve understanding of the opportunities and challenges and costs and benefits of green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. It will support countries willing to engage in the implementation of green economy policies for the transition towards sustainable development as a common undertaking to design the appropriate policy mix and share experiences, best practices and knowledge. UNEP will work with its network of partners to: (a) strengthen the scientific basis for decision-making, and support governments, cities and other local authorities in designing and implementing tools and policies to increase resource efficiency, including sustainable consumption and production and green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication; (b) promote the application of life-cycle and environmental management approaches to improve resource efficiency in sectoral policymaking and in business and financial operations along global value chains, using public-private partnerships as a key delivery mechanism; and (c) promote the adoption of consumption-related policies and tools by public institutions and private organizations, and increase consumer awareness of more sustainable lifestyles. UNEP will provide guidance and support to interested stakeholders, including business and industry and other major groups, to develop strategies that are supportive of national and sectoral policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication.
- 14.15 *Environment under review.* Keeping the global environmental situation under review in a systematic and coordinated way and providing early warning on emerging issues for informed decision-making by policymakers and the general public is one of the core mandates of UNEP. The Programme aims to enhance integrated assessment, interpretation and coherence of environmental, economic and social information to assess the environment, identify emerging issues and contribute data to track progress towards environmental sustainability, including targets such as the Aichi Biodiversity Targets to facilitate global policymaking. The global environmental goals used in the Fifth Global Environment Outlook (GEO-5) will continue to serve as a basis for assessing the state of the environment and the Global Gender and Environment Outlook for providing the relevant gender data and indicators. UNEP will support capacity-building efforts in developing countries that commit to environmental monitoring and commit to post-environmental data and information on public platforms in line with Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration, Agenda 21 and the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. UNEP aims to increase participation of stakeholders in environmental decision-making processes, including the generation, analysis, packaging, availability and dissemination of integrative environmental information.
- 14.16 UNEP regional offices, liaison offices and country offices will play a prominent role in coordinating UNEP delivery of the programme of work at the regional, subregional and country

levels, and use partnerships to achieve impact and upscale efforts. While each of the UNEP subprogrammes is presented separately, the organization's objectives will be met by ensuring that the synergies between the subprogrammes are harnessed in a way that leverages the best possible impact. For instance, the principles and approaches underpinning subprogrammes such as ecosystem management and climate change will inform the work conducted under disasters and conflicts, to ensure that relevant tools and approaches developed within those subprogrammes are applied in countries that are vulnerable to or affected by disasters and conflicts. Similarly, UNEP will seek synergies with its work on marine systems under subprogramme 3, Ecosystem management, and its work on land-based sources of pollution handled under subprogramme 5, Chemicals and waste. The work of UNEP under subprogramme 6, Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production, will contribute to energy efficiency work under subprogrammes 1 and 3, Climate change and Ecosystem management, by reducing use of natural resources, and to subprogramme 5, Chemicals and waste, through responsible production and waste minimization. There will also be close collaboration between the work of UNEP on alternatives to certain ozone-depleting substances and energy efficiency, through coordinated efforts under subprogrammes 5 and 1, Chemicals and waste and Climate change. Similarly, subprogramme 4, Environmental governance, will complement the work of all other subprogrammes.

Overview of resources

- 14.17 The overall resources proposed for the biennium 2016-2017 for this section amount to \$45,263,800 before recosting, reflecting a net increase of \$10,753,100 (or 31.2 per cent) compared with the appropriation for 2014-2015. Resource changes result from three factors, namely: (a) new mandates and inter-component changes; (b) resource changes in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264 (further reductions); and (c) resource changes in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264 (efficiencies). The proposed reductions will not have an impact on full and effective mandate implementation.
- 14.18 Resource changes in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264 reflect proposals on freezing recruitment against established posts and reductions in non-post resources that are anticipated in 2016-2017.
- 14.19 The proposed reductions will be influenced by the future impact of the deployment of Umoja (Foundation and Extension 1) by the end of 2015. As it is too early to determine the specific future impact of Umoja, the proposed reductions, while firm in financial terms, are flexible in operational terms. The flexibility means that the specific composition of the post freezes, and the reorganization of functions and roles as a result of the freezing of posts, will only be determined during 2016-2017, when the impact of Umoja becomes more clear.
- 14.20 The distribution of resources is reflected in tables 14.3 to 14.5.

Table 14.3 Financial resources by component

(Thousands of United States dollars)

(1) Regular budget

	2012-2013 expenditure	2014-2015 appropriation	Resource changes					Total	Percent- age	Total before recosting	Recosting	2016-2017 estimate
			Technical adjustment (non- recurrent, biennial provision of posts)	New mandates and inter- component changes	Further reductions in line with resolution 69/264	Efficiencies in line with resolution 69/264						
A. Policymaking organs	68.0	93.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93.4	9.1	102.5
B. Executive direction and management	5 168.9	7 521.8	-	255.6	(164.1)	-	91.5	1.2	7 613.3	223.3	7 836.6	
C. Programme of work												
1. Climate change	1 107.1	3 042.6	-	1 054.3	(5.7)	-	1 048.6	34.5	4 091.2	97.4	4 188.6	
2. Disasters and conflicts	592.8	2 117.4	-	920.1	(2.6)	-	917.5	43.3	3 034.9	56.0	3 090.9	
3. Ecosystem management	2 124.3	3 991.6	-	1 008.3	(5.9)	-	1 002.4	25.1	4 994.0	130.2	5 124.2	
4. Environmental governance	3 917.3	6 462.3	-	3 043.8	(6.7)	-	3 037.1	47.0	9 499.4	115.4	9 614.8	
5. Chemicals and waste	376.5	2 452.5	-	920.1	(6.0)	-	914.1	37.3	3 366.6	91.9	3 458.5	
6. Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production	432.2	2 792.1	-	678.6	(7.3)	-	671.3	24.0	3 463.4	91.6	3 555.0	
7. Environment under review	-	4 052.1	-	2 957.0	(20.6)	-	2 936.4	72.5	6 988.5	247.5	7 236.0	
Subtotal, C	8550.3	24 910.6	-	10 582.2	(54.8)	-	10 527.4	42.3	35 438.0	830.0	36 268.0	
D. Programme support	1 434.8	1 984.9	-	208.4	(1.4)	(72.8)	134.2	6.8	2 119.1	69.2	2 188.3	
Subtotal, 1	15 222.1	34 510.7	-	11 046.2	(220.3)	(72.8)	10 753.1	31.2	45 263.8	1 131.6	46 395.4	

(2) Extrabudgetary

	2012-2013 expenditure	2014-2015 estimate	2016-2017 estimate
A. Policymaking organs	-	-	-
B. Executive direction and management	12 089.5	21 062.1	24 840.3
C. Programme of work	533 849.7	532 901.4	580 570.5
D. Programme support	34 595.8	30 599.0	32 432.7
Subtotal, 2	580 535.0	584 562.5	637 843.5
Total	595 757.1	619 073.2	684 238.9

Table 14.4 Post resources

Category	Established regular budget		Temporary						Total	
			Regular budget		Other assessed		Extrabudgetary			
	2014-2015	2016-2017	2014-2015	2016-2017	2014-2015	2016-2017	2014-2015	2016-2017	2014-2015	2016-2017
Professional and higher										
USG	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
ASG	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
D-2	4	4	-	-	-	-	3	3	7	7
D-1	11	11	-	-	-	-	28	28	39	39
P-5	25	25	-	-	-	-	75	75	100	100
P-4/3	33	63	-	-	-	-	270	266	303	329
P-2/1	2	3	-	-	-	-	68	67	70	70
Subtotal	77	108	-	-	-	-	445	440	522	548
General Service										
Principal level	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other level	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	11
Subtotal	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12
Other										
Local level	11	12	-	-	-	-	288	281	299	293
Subtotal	11	12	-	-	-	-	288	281	299	293
Total	95	132	-	-	-	-	733	721	828	853

Table 14.5 Distribution of resources by component

(Percentage)

	Regular budget	Extrabudgetary
A. Policymaking organs	0.2	-
Subtotal, A	0.2	-
B. Executive direction and management		
1. Office of the Executive Director	13.1	3.9
2. United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation	3.7	-
Subtotal, B	16.8	3.9
C. Programme of work		
1. Climate change	9.0	20.2
2. Disasters and conflicts	6.7	7.1
3. Ecosystem management	11.0	23.5
4. Environmental governance	21.0	8.6
5. Chemicals and waste	7.5	12.7
6. Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production	7.7	13.0
7. Environment under review	15.4	5.9
Subtotal, C	78.3	91.0
D. Programme support	4.7	5.1
Total	100.0	100.0

New mandates and inter-component changes

- 14.21 Resources in the amount of \$11,046,200 are proposed for the conversion of 37 posts from extrabudgetary to regular budget resources. The converted posts are proposed in line with: (a) the strengthening and upgrading of UNEP in accordance with paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 67/213; and (b) General Assembly resolution 68/246 on questions related to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015, in which the Assembly endorsed the related conclusions and recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report (A/68/7). The Advisory Committee recommended a phased approach for the establishment of additional post resources owing to the strengthening and upgrading of UNEP in accordance with subparagraphs (a) to (h) of paragraph 88 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex). For the biennium 2014-2015, the Advisory Committee, in its report (A/68/7), recommended the approval of 24 new posts and 23 converted posts at the P-5 level and higher, as part of the first phase. The Advisory Committee recommended to UNEP, once the senior management structure was in place, to undertake a review of the support staff consisting of the remaining posts at the P-4 level and below. On the basis of the UNEP review, the Advisory Committee recommended that UNEP propose the second phase of post resources in the proposed programme budget for 2016-2017. For the second phase and following a review, UNEP proposes to convert from extrabudgetary to regular budget resources 37 posts at the P-4 level and below, consisting of 21 P-4, 9 P-3, 1 P-2, 5 General Service (Other level), and 1 Local level posts. Annex III provides the details of the 37 posts.

Resource changes in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264 (further reductions)

- 14.22 Resource changes of \$220,300 are proposed in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264, under posts (\$158,400) and non-posts (\$61,900). The decrease of \$158,400 under post resources reflects the proposal of freezing recruitment against an established post under executive direction and management. The proposed decrease of \$61,900 under non-post resources relates to travel of staff that takes into account the anticipated impact of the approved standards of accommodation for air travel.

Resource changes in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264 (efficiencies)

- 14.23 Resource changes of \$72,800 are proposed in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264, under posts. The decrease of \$72,800 under posts reflects proposals of freezing recruitment against an established post in the programme support component.

Other assessed and extrabudgetary resources

- 14.24 Extrabudgetary resources proposed for the biennium 2016-2017 amount to \$637,843,500, consisting of \$173,832,100 in post resources and \$464,011,400 in non-post resources. A total of 721 posts are expected to be funded from extrabudgetary resources in 2016-2017. The level of staffing represents an overall decrease of 12 posts compared with an estimated 733 posts in the biennium 2014-2015. The increase of \$53,281,000 against the amount of \$584,562,500 estimated for the biennium 2014-2015 is attributable mainly to (a) an increase of \$26 million in the Environment Fund; (b) an increase of \$6,330,500 in counterpart contributions in support of Environment Fund activities; (c) an increase of \$4,475,500 in the Global Environment Facility trust fund; and (d) an increase of \$15,242,500 in technical cooperation trust funds.

Other information

- 14.25 In implementing General Assembly resolution 64/259 on accountability, UNEP has in place a programme accountability framework, with accountability for the delivery of results assigned to the various divisions across UNEP, as well as a monitoring and evaluation policy. Both have been designed to review progress and achievement against results in the results-based environment that is now fully institutionalized in UNEP programming, monitoring and evaluation processes. UNEP exercises evaluation and oversight with respect to the programmes and projects that deliver its programme of work. In order to ensure an objective evaluation of the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and impact of UNEP activities in relation to its approved programme of work, and in accordance with the Programme's medium-term strategy for 2014-2017, which calls for continuing emphasis on evaluation, the proposed programme budget for 2016-2017 provides for the Evaluation Office to continue to report directly to the Executive Director and for the results of its evaluations to continue to be taken into account in programme planning and design at UNEP.
- 14.26 During the period of its medium-term strategy from 2014 to 2017, UNEP will continue with its schedule of evaluations of all seven subprogrammes. With the evaluation cycle now fully established, all subprogrammes will benefit equally from evaluation findings that help to meet accountability requirements and identify opportunities for operational improvement. Each subprogramme evaluation will assess the achievement of results and the sustainability, efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of the subprogramme. The subprogramme evaluations will make use of evaluations of objectives, expected accomplishments and indicators of achievement to help to assess the overall performance of the subprogramme in terms of results. This will be complemented by feedback on programme implementation provided through comprehensive monitoring coordinated by the UNEP Office of Operations. Project evaluations will be undertaken upon the completion of projects, with the goal of assessing performance and identifying outcomes and results.
- 14.27 The total staff costs identified for the conduct of evaluation and oversight at UNEP would amount to \$1,709,300, representing 96 work-months of staff in the Professional and higher category and 96 work-months at the General Service level. An amount of \$860,000 would be financed from the regular budget and \$849,300 from extrabudgetary resources. Non-post resources in the amount of \$885,000 are funded from extrabudgetary resources. With respect to each project funded from trust funds and earmarked contributions, evaluation costs form part of the project budget, based on the scope, duration and complexity of the project.
- 14.28 By April 2015, staff had been selected for all with the exception of one of the new senior manager positions approved by the General Assembly against the United Nations regular budget for the biennium 2014-2015. In particular, all regional directors were in place by the first quarter of 2014. During the second half of 2014, the UNEP Executive Director consulted with senior managers, and in particular regional directors, seeking their views on the proposed second phase of strengthening under the regular budget for the biennium 2016-2017; of the 37 new positions proposed for this second phase, 32 are located in the regional offices, under the authority of the respective Regional Director. Senior managers unanimously supported the design of the second phase and the individual terms of reference. They considered that the second phase would enable UNEP to conclude its transformation along the requirements outlined in General Assembly resolution 67/213, including the call expressed by Member States, in paragraph 88, subparagraph (g), of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex), for the strengthening of UNEP and its regional offices. Managers believed that it was necessary to pursue the planned pattern, completing the initial transformation, and that the second phase would complete the core team required in each regional office. Currently, in the regional offices, a number of core topics are not covered by the regular

budget, although they are at the centre of UNEP actions in response to resolution 67/213 on the strengthening of UNEP. These requirements are currently addressed, on an ad hoc basis, through the part-time dedication of personnel funded under extrabudgetary resources. With the proposed conversion of 37 posts, all seven core areas of the UNEP programme of work would now be covered at the regional level, in correspondence with the strategic thematic coordination capacities already put in place at the corporate level during the first phase (senior programme officers now coordinate UNEP actions in each subprogramme at UNEP headquarters in Nairobi). As a result, Member States in each region will have access to a backbone of specialized capacity, especially in the areas of coordination, access to technology and capacity-building, as mandated by the Assembly in resolution 67/213, in each of these seven strategic areas.

- 14.29 Bearing in mind the recommendation of the Advisory Committee (A/68/7, paras. IV.79 and IV.82) and following the implementation of the first phase of its strengthening, the proposed second phase would cover the remainder of posts originally put forward by the Secretary-General for the biennium 2014-2015 at the P-3 and P-4 levels, for the regional offices and support staff. The approval of the proposed 37 posts in the second phase in the biennium 2016-2017 will enable UNEP to ensure that all regions and thematic priorities are adequately covered. It will also establish a more adequate balance among senior staff and staff at lower levels.
- 14.30 The second phase of the proposed strengthening of UNEP will complete the strengthening of the Environment Management Group, as mandated in paragraph 88, subparagraphs (c), (f) and (g), of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex) and endorsed by the Assembly in its resolution 67/213, in respect of providing capacity-building to countries, as well as support, and facilitating access to technology; strengthening its regional presence, in order to assist countries, upon request, in the implementation of their national environmental policies, collaborating closely with other relevant entities of the United Nations system; and enhancing the ability of UNEP to fulfil its coordination mandate within the United Nations system by strengthening its engagement in key United Nations coordination bodies and empowering UNEP to lead efforts to formulate United Nations system-wide strategies for the environment.
- 14.31 The issue of publications as part of the programme of work has been reviewed in the context of each subprogramme. It is anticipated that recurrent and non-recurrent publications will be issued as summarized in table 14.6 below and as distributed in the output information for each subprogramme.

Table 14.6 Summary of publications

	2012-2013 actual			2014-2015 estimate			2016-2017 estimate		
	Print	Electronic	Print and electronic	Print	Electronic	Print and electronic	Print	Electronic	Print and electronic
Recurrent	—	—	5	—	—	10	—	—	—
Non-recurrent	—	—	180	—	—	200	—	—	38
Total	—	—	185	—	—	210	—	—	38

- 14.32 As both a normative and operational entity, UNEP coordinates its work and exercises leadership in the area of the environment in the United Nations system and beyond through such partnerships and existing coordination mechanisms. Where implementation is concerned, direct implementation by UNEP is only envisaged after other preferred options, such as partnership with other United Nations entities, major groups and governmental bodies have been explored and it has been

concluded that direct intervention by UNEP staff is clearly the most effective solution in comparative terms. Consultations with various stakeholders, including major groups, revealed a desire for the creation at all levels of enabling conditions that will ensure the better participation of the public, in line with Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration. Issues identified from the foresight process and the consultations with stakeholders were also deemed as priorities at regional and country levels. The UNEP strategy entails partnerships with the development banks and the private sector, as well as with other major groups, which will allow for a more effective focus on issues relating to particular groups, in line with the call, expressed in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, for the increased participation of civil society.

A. Policymaking organs

Resource requirements (before recosting): \$93,400

- 14.33 The General Assembly, in its resolution 67/213, decided to establish universal membership of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme and mandated it to have its first universal session in Nairobi in February 2013. The Assembly, under resolution 67/251, took note of Governing Council decision 27/2 and decided to change the designation of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme to the United Nations Environment Assembly. The Environment Assembly held its first session from 23 to 27 June 2014 in Nairobi and decided to meet biennially starting in 2014. The first session of the Environment Assembly concluded with a two-day high-level ministerial segment that replaced the Global Ministerial Environment Forum, previously convened alongside the Governing Council sessions since 2000. The bureau of the Environment Assembly has 10 members with each of the five United Nations regions represented.
- 14.34 The United Nations Environment Assembly is the governing body of UNEP and has the mandate to take strategic decisions, provide political guidance in the work of UNEP and promote a strong science-policy interface.
- 14.35 The Committee of Permanent Representatives, as a subsidiary body of the United Nations Environment Assembly, provides policy advice to the Assembly and contributes to the preparation of its agenda and the decisions to be adopted by it and oversees their implementation. There are currently 109 members of the Committee of Permanent Representatives that are accredited to UNEP. While the Committee holds its regular meetings on a quarterly basis, it also meets in open-ended forum every two years prior to the session of the Environment Assembly. The meetings, which are five days in duration, are held in Nairobi and include the participation of representatives from capitals and members of the Committee of Permanent Representatives who are based elsewhere than in Nairobi. The Committee is overseen by its five-member bureau, elected biennially by the Committee. The first meeting of the open-ended Committee of Permanent Representatives was held from 24 to 28 March 2014. The UNEP governing structure also includes a subcommittee of the Committee of Permanent Representatives, which meets for a period of five days annually in Nairobi to review the medium-term strategy and programme of work and budget. It held its first annual meeting from 23 to 27 September 2013. The subcommittee also has meetings once or twice a month to consider particular issues in depth.
- 14.36 The distribution of resources for policymaking organs is reflected in table 14.7.

Table 14.7 Resource requirements: policymaking organs

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	2014-2015	2016-2017 (before recosting)	2014-2015	2016-2017
Regular budget				
Post	—	—	—	—
Non-post	93.4	93.4	—	—
Subtotal	93.4	93.4	—	—
Total	93.4	93.4	—	—

- 14.37 The amount of \$93,400 is intended to provide for overtime \$73,600 and hospitality \$19,800 requirements during meetings of the United Nations Environment Assembly and its subsidiary bodies.

B. Executive direction and management

- 14.38 Executive direction and management is composed of the Office of the Executive Director and the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

- 14.39 The distribution of resources for executive direction and management is reflected in table 14.8.

Table 14.8 Resource requirements: executive direction and management

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	2014-2015	2016-2017 (before recosting)	2014-2015	2016-2017
Regular budget				
Post	6 913.1	7 010.5	23	25
Non-post	608.7	602.8	—	—
Subtotal	7 521.8	7 613.3	23	25
Extrabudgetary	21 062.1	24 840.3	21	21
Total	28 583.9	32 453.6	44	46

1. Office of the Executive Director

Resource requirements (before recosting): \$5,947,200

- 14.40 The executive direction and management of UNEP is carried out by the Executive Office, the Secretariat of the Governing Bodies and Stakeholders, and an independent Evaluation Office. The Executive Office provides executive and support services to the Executive Director, the Deputy Executive Director and other members of the UNEP senior management team. It provides guidance and policy clearance of all programmatic and administrative matters. The Executive Director, with the support of the Deputy Executive Director, provides the vision and direction for the work of UNEP in accordance with its legislative mandates and has overall responsibility for the management of UNEP resources. In line with the compact between the Executive Director and the

Secretary-General, the Executive Director is therefore responsible for the overall leadership that guides UNEP strategic planning and ensures that all its work is geared towards achievement of the targeted results.

- 14.41 As part of the leadership function, the Executive Director has overall responsibility within the United Nations system for providing guidance on environmental policy that takes into account assessments of the causes and effects of environmental change and identified emerging issues. The Executive Director is also entrusted with catalysing international action to bring about a coordinated response both within the United Nations system and between the United Nations and other partners. UNEP thus engages with the family of United Nations entities and system-wide processes, such as the Environment Management Group and the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) and its subsidiary bodies. In addition, the integration in these processes of priorities from the multilateral environmental agreements will be a key consideration in efforts by UNEP to bring about coordinated responses to environmental issues in the United Nations system.
- 14.42 Regional office directors report directly to the Deputy Executive Director, thus strengthening the organization's emphasis on regional approaches, attention to specific country and regional demands, and delivery of its services. The regional offices play a key role in facilitating engagement by UNEP in inter-agency mechanisms at the regional and national levels and in promoting South-South cooperation in UNEP programmes. The UNEP Regional Support Office was established in 2013 and reports directly to the Deputy Executive Director and aims to ensure corporate support for the regional offices in the areas of policy, programme and outreach, and also in interregional coordination and cooperation.
- 14.43 The Global Environment Facility (GEF) Coordination Office continues to report directly to the Executive Office to ensure more strategic corporate support to the GEF partnership and to facilitate internal monitoring of the portfolio. The responsibility for programming and delivery and the corresponding technical and financial staff continues to rest with the relevant substantive divisions.
- 14.44 During the implementation of UNEP strategic plans, essentially the medium-term strategy and programme of work, the Executive Director is also responsible for ensuring that management attention is placed on areas identified from the monitoring of UNEP programme performance, audits, investigations and evaluations as needing action to improve performance and accountability.
- 14.45 While ensuring that accountability for delivery of results is at the forefront of performance management, the Executive Office is also responsible for developing and facilitating consultations with Governments, including through permanent missions accredited to UNEP in Nairobi, and for ensuring the responsibility of UNEP as a GEF implementing agency. The Secretariat of the Governing Bodies and Stakeholders provides secretariat support to the United Nations Environment Assembly and its subsidiary body, the Committee of Permanent Representatives. The secretariat serves as the main interface for external relations with representatives of UNEP governing bodies. It provides substantive, technical and procedural support to and facilitates the deliberations of Governments and other external partners in sessions of the Environment Assembly and meetings of its subsidiary body.
- 14.46 The Evaluation Office, reporting directly to the Executive Director, falls within the purview of executive direction and management in recognition of its independence from the rest of the programme and the importance attached to using evaluation findings to improve UNEP planning and performance. The Office evaluates the extent to which UNEP has achieved its planned results in the medium-term strategy and programme of work and coordinates UNEP activities related to the Joint Inspection Unit. On the basis of evaluation findings, it provides policy advice for

improved programme planning and implementation. Its findings are communicated through the Executive Director to the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the Environment Assembly, in accordance with the UNEP evaluation policy.

Table 14.9 Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To provide leadership in global environmental agenda-setting, to implement legislative mandates of the United Nations Environment Programme and the General Assembly, to ensure coherent delivery of the programme of work and to ensure management of human resources is in accordance with United Nations policies and procedures

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement	Performance measures			
		2016-2017	2014-2015	2012-2013	
(a) Delivery by UNEP of programmes and products relating to environmental issues that are considered useful by Governments and partners in the United Nations system	(i) Percentage increase of surveyed UNEP partners in Governments that rate the usefulness of UNEP products and programmes as satisfactory	Target	15	32	
		Estimate			
		Actual			
	(ii) Percentage increase of surveyed UNEP partners in the United Nations system that rate the usefulness of UNEP products and programmes as satisfactory	Target	10	32	
		Estimate			
		Actual			
(b) Promotion by UNEP of greater coherence and complementarities relating to environmental issues in the United Nations system	Number of subjects of global environmental concern on which the United Nations system takes joint actions, including system-wide strategies for the environment, as a result of UNEP engagement	Target	11	9	6
		Estimate		9	6
		Actual			6
(c) Strengthened use of credible and coherent science at the science-policy interface	Increase in the number of UNEP initiatives to strengthen the science-policy interface that have demonstrated measurable positive outcomes	Target	30	3	
		Estimate		20	
		Actual			
(d) Strengthened accountability of UNEP towards a results-based organization	Percentage of accepted audit and investigation recommendations on UNEP performance that are acted upon	Target	85	85	80
		Estimate		85	80
		Actual			70
(e) Geographical representation and gender balance of staff is ensured	(i) Percentage of women appointed to senior-level posts in the Professional and management categories [average ratio of women at the P-4 level and above]	Target	45	45	
		Estimate		45	45
		Actual			40
	(ii) Percentage of personnel from underrepresented Member States in posts in the Professional and management categories [percentage of posts in the Professional and management categories filled by underrepresented countries]	Target	20	15	
		Estimate		20	15
		Actual			15
(f) Efficiency in staff recruitment is maintained in line with the United Nations rules and regulations concerning staff selection	Average number of days taken to fill a vacant extrabudgetary post (measured by the time between the announcement and the appointment)	Target	170	170	120
		Estimate		180	180
		Actual			200

Part IV International cooperation for development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement	Performance measures			
			2016-2017	2014-2013	2012-2013
(g) Efficiency in the servicing of meetings of the governing bodies is ensured	Percentage of UNEP-organized meetings of the Committee of Permanent Representatives and the United Nations Environment Assembly for which Member States receive documents according to established deadlines	Target	85	80	
		Estimate		85	
		Actual			
(h) Evaluations take place in accordance with the evaluation policy and plan and are used to improve performance	(i) Percentage of projects above \$1 million completed by the third quarter of 2016-2017 that are independently evaluated	Target	100	100	100
		Estimate		100	100
		Actual			100
	(ii) Percentage of subprogramme evaluations completed in accordance with the approved evaluation plan	Target	100	100	100
		Estimate		100	100
		Actual			100
	(iii) Percentage of evaluations providing a rating of satisfactory or better in regard to project quality	Target	70	70	
		Estimate		70	
		Actual			
	(iv) Percentage of accepted evaluation recommendations implemented within the time frame defined in the implementation plan	Target	70	70	
		Estimate		70	70
		Actual			70

External factors

- 14.47 The objectives and accomplishments are expected to be achieved on the assumption that Member States will continue to provide their contributions to UNEP on the basis of the approved programme of work and budget.

Outputs

- 14.48 During the biennium 2016-2017, the following final outputs will be delivered:

- (a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget and extrabudgetary):
 - (i) United Nations Environment Assembly:
 - a. Substantive servicing of meetings: session of the United Nations Environment Assembly in 2016 (1);
 - b. Parliamentary documentation: reports to the United Nations Environment Assembly (25);
 - (ii) Committee of Permanent Representatives:
 - a. Substantive servicing of meetings: meetings of the Committee (8); meetings of the subcommittee, including the annual meeting (20);
 - b. Parliamentary documentation: reports to the Committee of Permanent Representatives (8);

- (b) Administrative support services (regular budget and extrabudgetary): UNEP human resources management strategy under implementation and geared towards using international best practices in regard to staff recruitment and further developing in-house capacity for project management in the context of results-based management (1); progress towards gender balance in the Professional and management categories (1); secretariat regulations and policies put into practice to ensure a favourable working environment for all staff (1); a fully institutionalized training and learning programme to improve substantive, administrative and management skills that revolve around results-based management as the conceptual approach to delivering the UNEP programme of work (1);
- (c) Internal oversight services (regular budget and extrabudgetary): biennial evaluation report (1); subprogramme evaluation reports (4); and evaluations for completed projects (60).

14.49 The distribution of resources for executive direction and management is reflected in table 14.10.

Table 14.10 Resource requirements: Office of the Executive Director

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	2014-2015	2016-2017 estimate (before recosting)	2014-2015	2016-2017
Regular budget				
Post	5 706.3	5 803.7	19	21
Non-post	146.6	143.5	—	—
Subtotal	5 852.9	5 947.2	19	21
Extrabudgetary	20 599.6	24 346.8	21	21
Total	26 452.5	30 294.0	40	42

- 14.50 The resources in the amount of \$5,803,700, reflecting a net increase of \$97,400, would provide for partial financing of 21 posts (1 USG, 1 ASG, 2 D-1, 3 P-5, 3 P-4, 4 P-3, 1 P-2, 1 General Service (Other level) and 5 Local level). The net increase is attributable to the proposed conversion of two posts (1 General Service (Other level) and 1 Local level) from extrabudgetary to regular budget funding representing the second phase of the strengthening of UNEP in line with resolution 68/246 and is offset in part by the freezing of recruitment against an established post in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264.
- 14.51 Non-post resources amounting to \$143,500, reflecting a decrease of \$3,100, would provide for travel of staff, contractual services, general operating expenses, supplies and materials, and furniture and equipment. The decrease is attributable to the reduction of travel of staff, which takes into account the anticipated impact of the approved standards of accommodation for air travel in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264.
- 14.52 Extrabudgetary resources of \$24,346,800, reflecting an increase of \$3,747,200, would provide post resources of \$4,704,600 to fund 21 posts (1 ASG, 3 D-1, 2 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-3 and 13 Local level) and non-post resources of \$19,642,200 for consultants, travel of staff, contractual services, and other expenditures. Extrabudgetary resources under executive direction and management would support the delivery by UNEP of programmes and products relating to environmental issues that are considered useful by Governments.

2. United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation

Resource requirements (before recosting): \$1,666,100

- 14.53 The General Assembly, by its resolution 913 (X), established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation to undertake broad scientific evaluations of developing knowledge on sources of ionizing radiation and its effects on human health and the environment. Since 1955, the Scientific Committee has played an important role in improving international scientific understanding of levels of exposure to ionizing radiation and its health and environmental effects.
- 14.54 Evaluations by the Scientific Committee are conducted on behalf of all Member States and are used to assess the levels and trends of exposure from using radiation in medicine, research, agriculture and industry and of nuclear power production. Moreover, the Committee's scientific synthesis of the most up-to-date radiobiological and epidemiological knowledge is fundamental to the international radiation safety regime, critically underpinning international standards for protecting the public, workers, patients and the environment against ionizing radiation. In turn, these standards are linked to important national and international programmes and legislative instruments.
- 14.55 The General Assembly, in its resolution 53/44, and more recently in its resolutions 68/73 and 69/84, has reaffirmed the desirability of the Committee continuing this work and the decision to maintain the Committee's present functions and independent role. The General Assembly, in resolution 66/70, increased the number of members to 27.
- 14.56 During the annual sessions of the Scientific Committee, more than 120 scientific advisers from the 27 Member States as well as observers from relevant international organizations scrutinize the scientific content of several lengthy, highly specialized documents. Organizational responsibility for serving the Committee lies with UNEP. The secretariat of the Committee, provided through arrangements with UNEP and located in Vienna, arranges the annual sessions and coordinates the development of such documents, which are meticulously based on scientific and technical information obtained from Member States and scientific literature, in accordance with the Committee's requests. Historically, the Committee approved a substantive report supported by several detailed scientific annexes every four to five years but has been moving to a rolling publication scheme, whereby smaller reports are issued more frequently. The secretariat arranges for the dissemination of the Committee's findings to the General Assembly, the scientific community and the public.
- 14.57 In the previous biennium, the priorities for the Committee's programme of work were shifted in order to conduct an evaluation of the levels and effects of exposure to radiation following the nuclear accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station in 2011. Following the publication of its complete scientific evaluation in 2014, the Committee is returning to complete other evaluations in its programme of work that had been delayed, as well as to fully implement its strategy for collecting, analysing and disseminating data on exposures of patients, workers and members of the public to ionizing radiation.
- 14.58 In its strategic plan for the period 2014-2019 (A/68/46), the Committee identified its thematic priorities for the period: (a) the global impact of energy production (including follow-up of the radiological consequences of the accident at the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power station in 2011) and of the rapidly expanding use of ionizing radiation in medical diagnosis and treatment; and (b) radiation effects at low doses and low dose rates.

Table 14.11 Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To further increase awareness and deepen understanding among decision makers, the scientific community and civil society with regard to levels of exposure to ionizing radiation and the related health and environmental effects as a sound basis for informed decision-making on radiation-related issues

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement	Performance measures			
		2016-2017	2014-2015	2012-2013	
(a) Expanded and updated scientific assessments of exposures regionally and globally to ionizing radiation and of radiation effects on human health and the environment	Expansion of the principal information sources evaluated, as evidenced by the number of countries for which relevant data on radiation exposures were available, and the number of relevant published scientific papers evaluated since April 2001	Target	115	100	100
		Estimate		100	83
		Actual			83
	[number of countries for which relevant data on radiation exposures were available]	Target			
		Estimate			
		Actual			
(b) Increased awareness and use among decision makers, the scientific community and civil society of the Committee's scientific assessments as a sound basis for decision-making on radiation-related issues	[number of scientific papers evaluated since April 2001]	Target	8 900	8 900	8 000
		Estimate		8 500	8 100
		Actual			8 187
	Increased reference to and use of the Committee's assessments, as evidenced by the level of procurement and reference to the Committee's assessment	Target	190	183	200
		Estimate		185	182
		Actual			182
[number of web pages with links to the Committee's site]	Target				
	Estimate				
	Actual				
[number of products downloaded from the Committee's website since January 2005 (in thousands)]	Target	465	3 000	5 000	
	Estimate		450	2 600	
	Actual			416	

External factors

- 14.59 The United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation is expected to achieve its objectives and expected accomplishments on the assumption that: (a) relevant contributions in kind from national and international organizations participating in the work of the Committee will continue; and (b) Member States will respond to the Committee's questionnaires and surveys on time and in a sufficient level of detail.

Outputs

- 14.60 During the biennium 2016-2017, the following final outputs will be delivered:

- (a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget):
 - (i) Substantive servicing of meetings: substantive servicing of the annual sessions of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (2);
 - (ii) Parliamentary documentation: annual report to the General Assembly on the annual session of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation and on emerging issues related to the sources and effects of ionizing radiation (2);

preparation of scientific documents requested by the Scientific Committee for review and discussion at its annual sessions (10);

(b) Other substantive activities (regular budget):

(i) Recurrent publications: 2016 report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation with two scientific annexes on: (a) radiation exposure from electricity generation; (b) biological effects of selected internal emitters (part B, uranium) (1); 2017 report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation with two scientific annexes on: (a) radiation exposures in medicine, and (b) epidemiology of low dose-rate exposures of the public to natural and artificial environmental sources of radiation (1);

(ii) Non-recurrent publications: biological mechanisms of radiation actions at low doses (1).

14.61 The distribution of resources for the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation is reflected in table 14.12.

Table 14.12 **Resource requirements: United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	2014-2015	2016-2017 (before recosting)	2014-2015	2016-2017
Regular budget				
Post	1 206.8	1 206.8	4	4
Non-post	462.1	459.3	—	—
Subtotal	1 668.9	1 666.1	4	4
Extrabudgetary	462.5	493.5	—	—
Total	2 131.4	2 159.6	4	4

14.62 The resources in the amount of \$1,206,800 would provide for four posts (1 D-1, 1 P-4, 1 General Service (Principal level) and 1 General Service (Other level)).

14.63 Non-post resources amounting \$459,300, reflecting a net decrease of \$2,800, would provide for other staff costs, consultants, travel of representatives, travel of staff, contractual services, general operating expenses, supplies and materials, hospitality and furniture and equipment. The decrease is attributable mainly to the reduction of travel of staff, which takes into account the anticipated impact of the approved standards of accommodation for air travel in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264.

14.64 In May 2007, UNEP established a general trust fund for voluntary contributions in respect of the Scientific Committee (see A/63/478, paras. 31-33). The terms of reference for the general trust fund establish workplans with three objectives: (a) to accelerate the finalization and publication of delayed scientific reviews; (b) to improve awareness of the Committee and its findings; and (c) to prepare for the future programme of work.

14.65 For the biennium 2014-2015, \$462,500 was estimated as the requirement for consultants' fees, travel and logistics to conduct the Committee's public dialogues in Japan and to disseminate the findings of the Committee's work in respect of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant, and for knowledge management solutions to support the work of experts conducting the Committee's evaluations. Following the Executive Director's approach to Member States encouraging voluntary contributions to address the main elements of the 2014-2015 workplan for the general trust fund in

January 2014, three countries made voluntary contributions. The anticipated total projected contributions for 2014-2015 now stand at \$956,000; however, this includes a contribution from the Government of Japan (\$863,000), which has been earmarked for those activities related to the nuclear accident after the great east-Japan earthquake and tsunami in 2011. An estimated amount of \$93,000 is expected to be unearmarked and thus available for implementing other aspects of the general workplan. The remaining balance of \$493,500 under the trust fund will be carried over to 2016-2017.

- 14.66 For the biennium 2016-2017, the balance of the contributions of Japan to the trust fund of \$493,500 is anticipated to provide for the implementation of the Committee's Fukushima follow-up project over that period and provides for consultants and experts, overtime, travel, external printing and translation into Japanese of documents on the Committee's Fukushima follow-up work and information technology services, including development of Internet-based data collection platforms for Committee surveys, logistics for outreach events to disseminate Committee findings and the production of outreach material.
- 14.67 In line with the Committee's strategic objective for the period 2014-2019 (A/68/46 and Corr.1), and General Assembly resolution 69/84, the Secretary of the Scientific Committee envisages that Member States consider contributing to the trust fund to accelerate the implementation of the new strategic plan and the programme of work with the focus on the further development of database platforms for implementing the Committee's strategy on collection, analysis and dissemination of data on exposures of patients, workers and the public to ionizing radiation; and other projects approved by the Committee that it might not otherwise be able to undertake in a timely manner.

C. Programme of work

- 14.68 The distribution of resources by subprogramme is reflected in table 14.13.

Table 14.13 Resource requirements by subprogramme

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	2014-2015	2016-2017 (before recosting)	2014-2015	2016-2017
Regular budget				
1. Climate change	3 042.6	4 091.2	8	11
2. Disasters and conflicts	2 117.4	3 034.9	6	9
3. Ecosystem management	3 991.6	4 994.0	12	15
4. Environmental governance	6 462.3	9 499.4	18	28
5. Chemicals and waste	2 452.5	3 366.6	7	10
6. Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production	2 792.1	3 463.4	9	11
7. Environment under review	4 052.1	6 988.5	6	16
Subtotal	24 910.6	35 438.0	66	100
Extrabudgetary	532 901.4	580 570.5	650	638
Total	557 812.0	616 008.5	716	738

Subprogramme 1 Climate change

Resource requirements (before recosting): \$4,091,200

- 14.69 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme rests within the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. The subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 1 of programme 11, Environment, of the biennial programme plan for the period 2016-2017. The risks of climate change are well documented and its impacts are already affecting people and ecosystems. Meeting the climate change challenge requires individuals and institutions, both public and private, to be able to assess and understand climate change and to implement adequate policies to take action on climate-resilient and low-emission growth. UNEP provides support to countries and institutions to meet this challenge through targeted interventions to promote and finance ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation, to finance and scale up the use of clean and renewable energy and technologies, and to capitalize on opportunities for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Building on its strong science foundation, UNEP also helps to improve awareness and understanding of climate change science for policymaking and action.

Table 14.14 Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen the ability of countries to move towards climate-resilient and low-emission strategies for sustainable development and human well-being

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement		Performance measures		
			2016-2017	2014-2015	2012-2013
(a) Adaptation approaches, including an ecosystem-based approach, are implemented and integrated into key sectoral and national development strategies to reduce vulnerability and strengthen resilience to climate change impacts	(i) Increase in number and percentage of countries assisted by UNEP that implement ecosystem-based and other supporting site-based adaptation initiatives [number of countries/percentage]	Target	32/14	28/100	
		Estimate		28/27	22
		Actual			22
	(ii) Increase in number and percentage of countries assisted by UNEP that have progressed in integrating ecosystem-based adaptation and other adaptation approaches into sectoral and national development strategies ^a [number of countries/percentage]	Target	20/25	16/128	7
		Estimate		16/100	8
		Actual			9
(b) Energy efficiency is improved and the use of renewable energy is increased in countries to help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and other pollutants as part of their low-emission development	(i) Increased percentage of renewable energy in the global energy mix	Target	23		
		Estimate			
		Actual			
	(ii) Increased percentage of countries meeting energy efficiency standards for specific sectors supported by UNEP	Target	65		
		Estimate			
		Actual			

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement	Performance measures		
		2016-2017	2014-2015	2012-2013
	(iii) Increased number of implemented programmes/projects by countries on transfer of advanced technologies in the area of renewable energy or energy efficiency with the assistance of UNEP	Target	15	
		Estimate		
		Actual		
	(iv) Increase in the number of policies and actions taken by countries to decrease greenhouse gas emissions and other climate pollutants as a result of UNEP-led public-private partnership initiatives	Target	70	
		Estimate		
		Actual		
	(v) Increase in climate finance invested for clean energy as a result of UNEP engagement	Target	450	
		Estimate		
		Actual		
(c) Support, in cooperation with other organizations and in accordance with their respective mandates, the implementation of REDD-plus strategies and systems for information on safeguards and the development of forest monitoring systems and reference levels, so that they evolve into results-based actions that are fully measured, reported and verified and so as to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation	(millions of United States dollars)			
	Increase in the number and percentage of developing countries that have developed and implemented REDD-plus strategies and are in a position to obtain and receive payments for results-based actions, as a result of UNEP assistance ^a	Target	12/80	15/100
		Estimate		6/85
		Actual		
	[number of countries/percentage]			

^a The steps to measure progress are: (a) entry points in sectoral and national development strategies for integrating adaptation are identified and the case for integration made; (b) evidence and information for integrating adaptation into a sectoral or national development strategy are generated; (c) options for integrating adaptation into sectoral and national development strategies are assessed and discussed with stakeholders; (d) sectoral and national development strategies integrating adaptation are submitted for endorsement and adoption; and (e) sectoral and national development strategies integrating adaptation are adopted by government.

^b The United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) has developed a results-based monitoring framework. These indicators form the basis for measurement of this indicator to ensure coherence with the Programme's monitoring framework.

External factors

14.70 The expected accomplishments and outputs of the subprogramme are in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations in the areas of independent scientific information that could sustain greater ambition in terms of both mitigation and adaptation plans. UNEP will support developing countries to identify and transfer appropriate technologies, capacity-building and corresponding sources of finance. If priorities change or specific requests for UNEP support are received from Member States, UNEP will revisit its proposed activities in consultation with the Member States. Innovative policy and financial instruments will build on trends and flexibility to address economic and financial circumstances. The subprogramme will respond to developments in the context of the global climate change agreement to be concluded by 2015 and enter into force not later than 2020.

Outputs

14.71 During the biennium 2016-2017, the following outputs will be delivered:

- (a) Substantive activities (regular budget and extrabudgetary): special events: outreach and awareness-raising promoted for adaptation-related science, practices, policies, and UNEP initiatives, including for climate change negotiations (2); outreach and awareness-raising promoted for mitigation-related science, practices, policies and UNEP initiatives, including for climate change negotiations (2);
- (b) Technical cooperation (extrabudgetary):
 - (i) Advisory services: methods and tools for adaptation developed and piloted, and disseminated through knowledge networks along with adaptation approaches, research results, lessons learned and good practices (4); support provided to countries to develop adaptation-related policies and plans, to integrate ecosystem-based and supporting adaptation approaches into national and sectoral development policies, plans and strategies, and to develop legal and regulatory frameworks (4); technical support provided to countries to address the adaptation planning and reporting requirements of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (8); support provided to countries to improve access to public and private global, regional and national adaptation finance, strengthen readiness for deploying finance and apply innovative finance (8); support provided to a coalition of countries and partners to foster increased awareness, knowledge and mitigation actions on short-lived climate pollutants (8); scientific knowledge generated on emerging issues relevant to low-emission development decision-making and policy (8); tools and approaches designed and piloted in countries that allow them to develop mitigation plans, policies, measures and low-emission development strategies, and to spur investment and innovation within selected sectors in a manner that can be monitored, reported and verified (8); technical support provided to countries to address obligations under the Framework Convention, including monitoring and reporting requirements, and to mainstream their results into national development planning processes in collaboration with United Nations country teams and partners (8); technical support provided to countries through the Climate Technology Centre established under the Framework Convention and partnerships and multi-stakeholder networks facilitated to stimulate and encourage the development and transfer of climate technologies (8); support provided, in partnership, to countries to develop and implement national REDD-plus strategies, incorporating multiple benefits and green investments (4); tools developed and technical services provided for promoting multiple benefits, green economy and green investment approaches in REDD-plus planning (2); global, regional and national strategic partnerships established for transformative land management approaches to achieve emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation by addressing key drivers of deforestation, especially from agriculture and other land use sectors (2);
 - (ii) Field projects (regular budget and extrabudgetary): technical support provided to countries to implement ecosystem-based adaptation demonstrations and supporting adaptation approaches, and to scale up these through partnerships at the regional and country levels (6); technical support provided to countries and partners to plan and implement and scale up sectoral initiatives and to make renewable energy and energy efficiency projects affordable and replicable (8); country readiness strengthened by providing policy and pre-investment support to make climate initiatives and projects bankable and replicable (1); and partnerships and multi-stakeholder networks facilitated to share knowledge about climate technology and policy options (1).

- 14.72 The distribution of resources for subprogramme 1 is reflected in table 14.15.

Table 14.15 Resource requirements: subprogramme 1

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	2014-2015	2016-2017 (before recosting)	2014-2015	2016-2017
Regular budget				
Post	2 726.4	3 780.7	8	11
Non-post	316.2	310.5	—	—
Subtotal	3 042.6	4 091.2	8	11
Extrabudgetary	119 557.1	128 894.7	125	123
Total	122 599.7	132 985.9	133	134

- 14.73 The amount of \$3,780,700, reflecting an increase of \$1,054,300, would provide for 11 posts (1 D-1, 3 P-5, and 7 P-4). The increase of \$1,054,300 is attributable to the proposed conversion of three posts (3 P-4) from extrabudgetary to regular budget funding, representing the second phase of the strengthening of UNEP in line with resolution 68/246.
- 14.74 Non-post resources amounting to \$310,500, reflecting a decrease of \$5,700, would provide for consultants, travel of staff, contractual services, general operating expenses, supplies and materials, and furniture and equipment. The decrease is attributable to the reduction of travel of staff, which takes into account the anticipated impact of the approved standards of accommodation for air travel in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264.
- 14.75 Extrabudgetary resources of \$128,894,700, reflecting an increase of \$9,337,600, would provide post resources of \$33,315,600 to fund 123 posts (1 D-2, 7 D-1, 14 P-5, 30 P-4, 26 P-3, 11 P-2 and 34 Local level) and non-post resources of \$95,579,100 for consultants, travel of staff, contractual services, and other expenditures. Extrabudgetary resources would support programme activities that include an increase to support UNEP in delivering REDD-plus strategies.

Subprogramme 2 Disasters and conflicts

Resource requirements (before recosting): \$3,034,900

- 14.76 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested within the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. The subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 2 of programme 11 of the biennial programme plan for the period 2016-2017. UNEP is internationally recognized for helping countries to minimize threats to human health, livelihoods and security from the environmental causes and consequences of disasters and conflicts. In the aftermath of a crisis, the critical natural resources that entire communities depend on are often degraded or destroyed. Assessments to gauge the risks posed by these environmental impacts are the foundation for the UNEP response. The findings of these assessments are used to catalyse recovery programmes that address environmental needs in support of broader recovery and development priorities. UNEP will also work to help countries to address environmental degradation and mismanagement as an underlying risk factor for disasters and conflicts by providing risk assessments, sharing best practice in sustainable natural resource management, and providing technical support to key risk reduction, crisis prevention and peacebuilding partners.

Table 14.16 Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To promote the sustainable use of natural resources and the reduction of environmental degradation by addressing the environmental challenges in the context of disaster risk reduction, as well as post-disaster and post-conflict recovery activities

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement	Performance measures			
		2016-2017	2014-2015	2012-2013	
(a) The capacity of countries to use natural resource and environmental management to prevent and reduce the risk of natural and man-made disasters is improved	(i) Percentage of countries assisted by UNEP with increased capacity to use natural resource and environmental management to prevent and reduce natural and man-made disasters	Target	100	100	
		Estimate		95	90
		Actual			85
	(ii) Increase in the number of United Nations policies, programmes and training courses on risk reduction that integrate best practices in sustainable natural resource management based on UNEP reports and inputs	Target	9	20	
		Estimate		7	15
		Actual			758
(b) The capacity of countries to use natural resource and environmental management to support sustainable recovery from disasters and conflicts is improved	(i) Percentage of countries affected by natural and/or man-made disasters that improve their capacity to use natural resource and environmental management, with the assistance of UNEP, to support sustainable recovery from disasters and conflicts	Target	100		
		Estimate			
		Actual			
	(ii) Percentage of countries assisted by UNEP that develop policies and strategies aimed at increasing their capacity to recover sustainably from disasters and conflicts	Target	85		
		Estimate			
		Actual			

External factors

- 14.77 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its expected accomplishments provided that (a) Member States demonstrate the political will and commitment to address the environmental causes and consequences of natural and man-made disasters; (b) levels of funding allocated to the subprogramme are sufficient to meet the environmental priorities of countries, particularly by sustaining the UNEP presence in the field; and (c) major United Nations and other international policy processes continue to prioritize addressing the environmental causes and consequences of natural and man-made disasters.

Outputs

- 14.78 During the biennium 2016-2017, the following outputs will be delivered:

- (a) Substantive activities (regular budget and extrabudgetary):
 - (i) Fact-finding missions: technical assistance rapidly mobilized and coordinated to identify immediate environmental risks to human health stemming from natural and man-made disasters and catalyse mitigation action by affected countries and United Nations partners (8);

- (ii) Booklets, fact sheets, wallcharts, information kits: outreach tools developed for raising awareness of the environmental causes and consequences of natural and man-made disasters and promoting the sound management of natural resources as a tool for natural and man-made disaster risk reduction in vulnerable countries (4);
- (b) Technical cooperation (extrabudgetary):
 - (i) Advisory services: risk assessments and policy support delivered to countries, regions and United Nations partners, in order to catalyse environmental cooperation, system-wide coherence and practical mitigation action to address environmental factors contributing to natural and man-made disaster risk (15); training and technical assistance on institutional and legal frameworks provided to countries to improve national and local preparedness to respond to and mitigate environmental risks caused by industrial accidents (4); policy support and technical assistance provided to post-crisis countries and United Nations partners to increase the environmental sustainability of recovery and peacebuilding programmes and catalyse environmental action, uptake of green economy approaches and the development of environmental legislation (6);
 - (ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: risk information and training provided to countries in order to improve national preparedness to respond to and mitigate acute environmental risks caused by natural and man-made disasters (4);
 - (iii) Field projects: comprehensive field-based scientific assessments conducted in post-crisis countries to identify and integrate environmental risks and opportunities into recovery and peacebuilding strategies (4).

14.79 The distribution of resources for subprogramme 2 is reflected in table 14.17.

Table 14.17 Resource requirements: subprogramme 2

Category	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	2014-2015	2016-2017 (before recosting)	2014-2015	2016-2017
Regular budget				
Post	1 894.5	2 814.6	6	9
Non-post	222.9	220.3	—	—
Subtotal	2 117.4	3 034.9	6	9
Extrabudgetary	41 062.4	44 969.3	59	57
Total	43 179.8	48 004.2	65	66

- 14.80 The resources in the amount of \$2,814,600, reflecting an increase of \$920,100, would provide for nine posts (1 D-1, 1 P-5, 4 P-4, 2 P-3 and 1 Local level). The increase of \$920,100 is attributable to the proposed conversion of three posts (1 P-4 and 2 P-3) from extrabudgetary to regular budget funding, representing the second phase of the strengthening of UNEP in line with resolution 68/246.
- 14.81 Non-post resources amounting to \$220,300, reflecting a decrease of \$2,600, would provide for consultants, travel of staff, contractual services, general operating expenses, supplies and materials, and furniture and equipment. The decrease is attributable to the reduction of travel of staff, which takes into account the anticipated impact of the approved standards of accommodation for air travel in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264.

- 14.82 Extrabudgetary resources of \$44,969,300, reflecting an increase of \$3,906,900, would provide post resources of \$14,053,100 to fund 57 posts (2 D-1, 7 P-5, 14 P-4, 8 P-3, 4 P-2, and 22 Local level) and non-post resources of \$30,916,200 for consultants, travel of staff, contractual services, and other expenditures. Extrabudgetary resources would support the delivery of risk reduction activities.

Subprogramme 3 Ecosystem management

Resource requirements (before recosting): \$4,994,000

- 14.83 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested within the Division of Environmental Policy Implementation. The subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 3 of programme 11 of the biennial programme plan for the period 2016-2017. How ecosystems are managed from the local to the global level will significantly impact the way in which water, food security and other ecosystem services are affected. Worldwide expertise and partners will be utilized in UNEP to support countries to leverage the impact on the integrated management of land and water for the provision of ecosystem services, including freshwater efficiency and food security. UNEP, together with its partners, will also support ecosystem approaches to leverage impact to improve the management of coasts, oceans and associated fish stocks.

Table 14.18 Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To promote a transition to the integration of the conservation and management of land, water and living resources to maintain biodiversity and ecosystem services sustainably and equitably

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement		Performance measures		
			2016-2017	2014-2015	2012-2013
(a) Use of the ecosystem approach in countries to maintain ecosystem services and sustainable productivity of terrestrial and aquatic systems is increased	(i) Increase in percentage of countries integrating the ecosystem approach into sector-based natural resource management, with the assistance of UNEP	Target	20	10	6
		Estimate		10	6
		Actual			6
	(ii) Increase in the ratio of river basins where the ecosystem approach is approved by governing bodies, or under implementation by parties, to the total number of river basins in countries assisted by UNEP [percentage]	Target	100		
		Estimate			
		Actual			
	(iii) Increase in percentage of countries assisted by UNEP that are improving their water quality framework	Target	23		
		Estimate			
		Actual			
	(iv) Increase in percentage area managed with an ecosystem approach over the total area covered by countries with the assistance of UNEP	Target	20		
		Estimate			
		Actual			

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement	Performance measures				
		2016-2017	2014-2013	2012-2013		
(b) Use of the ecosystem approach in countries to sustain ecosystem services from coastal and marine systems is increased	(v) Increase in percentage area by country or by group of countries that share transboundary ecosystems, on land-based and watershed ecosystem restoration that are assisted by UNEP	Target	5			
		Estimate				
		Actual				
	(i) Increase in percentage of countries and corporations adopting action plans to reduce marine litter in coastal and marine systems, with the assistance of UNEP	Target	50			
		Estimate				
		Actual				
	(ii) Increase in percentage of countries and corporations adopting action plans to reduce untreated wastewater in coastal and marine systems, with the assistance of UNEP	Target	50			
		Estimate				
		Actual				
	(iii) Increase in percentage of regional seas ^a where the ecosystem approach is under implementation by parties, with the assistance of UNEP	Target	67			
		Estimate				
		Actual				
	(iv) Increase in percentage of area covered by an ecosystem-based management plan over the total area covered by countries, with the assistance of UNEP	Target	5			
		Estimate				
		Actual				
	(c) Services and benefits derived from ecosystems are integrated with development planning and accounting, and the implementation of biodiversity and ecosystem-related multilateral environmental agreements	(i) Increase in percentage of countries assisted by UNEP that integrate priority ecosystem services into their national accounting processes	Target	23	33	10
			Estimate		33	10
			Actual			10
(ii) Percentage of countries that have, with the assistance of UNEP, revised at least one of their environmental policy frameworks and one of their development plans to integrate biodiversity and ecosystem services ^b		Target	20			
		Estimate				
		Actual				

^a More than 143 countries participate in 13 regional seas programmes established under the auspices of UNEP: Black Sea, Wider Caribbean, East Asian Seas, Eastern Africa, South Asian Seas, Inter-agency Plan of Action for the Region Covered by the Regional Organization for the Protection of the Marine Environment (ROPME) Sea Area, Mediterranean, North-East Pacific, North-West Pacific, Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, South-East Pacific, Pacific, and Western Africa. Six of these programmes are directly administered by UNEP. There are five regional seas programmes that have not been established under the auspices of UNEP.

^b Different countries would have different needs and priorities, building on what is already in place. In some countries the focus and support might be on agricultural policies, in others energy policies, and in still others, development plans.

External factors

- 14.84 The subprogramme will achieve the expected accomplishments provided that (a) requests to UNEP from Member States for technical support to mainstream the ecosystem approach within national development processes are made within the biennium; (b) Member States demonstrate the political will and commitment to mainstream environmental issues in their national economic development agendas; (c) levels of funding allocated to the subprogramme are sufficient to meet the

environmental priorities of countries; and (d) programmes are aligned to United Nations country planning processes, including United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, and initiatives such as the Poverty-Environment Initiative.

Outputs

14.85 During the biennium 2016-2017, the following outputs will be delivered:

- (a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget and extrabudgetary): ad hoc expert groups: strategic partnerships and collaboration with the private sector (including financial institutions and agri-business) promoted in demonstrating and implementing the ecosystem approach regionally and nationally to sustain natural capital and ecosystem services (4); the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities global partnerships on wastewater and marine litter scaled up and technical support provided for catalytic actions in countries (2);
- (b) Other substantive activities (regular budget and extrabudgetary):
 - (i) Non-recurrent publications: biodiversity and ecosystem service values assessed, demonstrated and communicated to strengthen decision-making by governments, businesses and consumers as part of a package to provide support in the use of an evidence base for development planning and investment decisions (3); partnerships, technical support, education and awareness-raising provided to countries to strengthen their development planning and investment decisions to apply ecosystem approaches for a green economy and for the protection and rehabilitation of forests, wetlands and other terrestrial ecosystems under threat (3);
 - (ii) Booklets, fact sheets, wallcharts, information kits: partnerships, cross-sector outreach and educational tools and programmes utilized to raise the awareness of governments and key stakeholders of the value of biodiversity and ecosystem services for sustainable development and poverty reduction (3);
- (c) Technical cooperation (extrabudgetary):
 - (i) Advisory services: tools and technical support provided to countries and partnerships established to improve food security and sustainable productivity in multifunctional landscapes through the integration of the ecosystem approach (3); technical support provided to countries to use ecosystem management tools and approaches, and partnerships strengthened to improve integrated water resource management, including water quality (3); technical support provided to countries through the UNEP Regional Seas Programme to apply and integrate the ecosystem approach, as well as global and regional policy frameworks to sustain ecosystem services, in particular food security, across relevant sectors (2); technical support provided to coastal municipalities and the private sector to use ecosystem management tools and approaches developed in 2014-2015 are scaled up for effective management of coastal ecosystem services (4); technical support and capacity-building provided to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and assessment of the impacts of alternative development options and to make science usable for the effective management of biodiversity and ecosystem services (3); support provided to enable countries to establish national access and benefit-sharing frameworks under national programmes, as well as to strengthen equity in the use and protection of ecosystems, their services and biodiversity (2); synergies between tools, approaches and multilateral obligations for biodiversity-related multilateral environmental agreements increasingly integrated with subnational, national and regional development agendas, strategic investments and partnerships (3);

- (ii) Field projects: technical support provided to countries for the coherent application of ecosystem management tools, methodologies and global and regional policy frameworks to sustain coastal and marine ecosystem services and productivity, in particular food provisioning (2).

14.86 The distribution of resources for subprogramme 3 is reflected in table 14.19.

Table 14.19 Resource requirements: subprogramme 3

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	2014-2015	2016-2017 (before recosting)	2014-2015	2016-2017
Regular budget				
Post	3 653.9	4 662.2	12	15
Non-post	337.7	331.8	—	—
Subtotal	3 991.6	4 994.0	12	15
Extrabudgetary	139 604.0	149 885.6	139	137
Total	143 595.6	154 879.6	151	152

- 14.87 The resources in the amount of \$4,662,200, reflecting an increase of \$1,008,300, would provide for 15 posts (1 D-2, 1 D-1, 4 P-5, 5 P-4, 1 P-3, 2 General Service (Other level), and 1 Local level). The increase of \$1,008,300 is attributable to the proposed conversion of three posts (3 P-4) from extrabudgetary to regular budget, funding representing the second phase of the strengthening of UNEP in line with resolution 68/246.
- 14.88 Non-post resources amounting to \$331,800, reflecting a decrease of \$5,900, would provide for consultants, travel of staff, contractual services, general operating expenses, supplies and materials, and furniture and equipment. The decrease is attributable to the reduction of travel of staff, which takes into account the anticipated impact of the approved standards of accommodation for air travel in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264.
- 14.89 Extrabudgetary resources of \$149,885,600, reflecting an increase of \$10,281,600, would provide post resources of \$33,836,200 for 137 posts (3 D-1, 2 D-2, 15 P-5, 35 P-4, 21 P-3, 8 P-2, and 53 Local level) and non-post resources of \$116,049,400 for consultants, travel of staff, contractual services, and other expenditures. Extrabudgetary resources would support the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives in countries.

Subprogramme 4 Environmental governance

Resource requirements (before recosting): \$9,499,400

- 14.90 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested within the Division of Environmental Law and Conventions. The subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 4 of programme 11 of the biennial programme plan for the period 2016-2017. The state of the environment is in great part determined by the way in which the environment is governed. Policies and laws create the enabling environment for its better governance. UNEP will help maximize the efficiency of international governance by promoting coherence in the way the environment is addressed by the United Nations and the multilateral

environmental agreements. At the national level, UNEP, in partnership with relevant United Nations system agencies, will help countries to develop and implement policies and laws to improve their environmental governance by offering them legal and technical support to integrate environment into development policies.

Table 14.20 Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen synergies and coherence in environmental governance in order to facilitate environmental sustainability in the context of sustainable development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement		Performance measures		
			2016-2017	2014-2015	2012-2013
(a) The United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreement bodies, respecting the mandate of each entity, demonstrate increasing coherence and synergy of actions on environmental issues	(i) Increase in the number of joint initiatives to address environmental issues in a coordinated manner in the United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreement bodies as a result of UNEP efforts	Target	22	15	11
		Estimate		18	11
		Actual			14
	(ii) Increase in the number of collaborative arrangements with the secretariats of selected multilateral environmental agreements that result in increased coherence and synergy between the UNEP programme of work and the programmes of work of those secretariats	Target	37	33	
		Estimate		33	27
		Actual			30
	(iii) Increase in the number of policy instruments or action plans adopted by Governments and United Nations bodies pursuant to the post-2015 development framework, if and when agreed by the General Assembly, including the sustainable development goals that incorporate environmental objectives	Target	5		
		Estimate			
		Actual			-
	(iv) Increase in the number of United Nations agencies implementing emissions reduction strategies and/or environment management systems	Target	31		
		Estimate			
		Actual			
	(v) Increase in the number of environmental policy issues or approaches emerging from UNEP policy advice that are referred to in policy documents of other United Nations agencies and bodies	Target	8		
		Estimate			
		Actual			
(b) The capacity of countries to develop and enforce laws and strengthen institutions to achieve internationally agreed environmental objectives and goals and comply with related obligations is enhanced	(i) Increase in the number of legal and institutional measures taken by countries to develop and enforce national laws and improve the implementation of internationally agreed environmental objectives and goals, with the assistance of UNEP at the request of those countries	Target	28	20	
		Estimate		18	
		Actual			

Section 14 Environment

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement	Performance measures				
			2016-2017	2014-2015	2012-2013	
	(ii) Increase in the number of countries that undertake a review of, and adopt recommendations for, enhanced compliance with, and enforcement of, international environmental obligations, with the assistance of UNEP at the request of those countries	Target	6	4		
		Estimate		4	2	
		Actual			2	
	(iii) Increase in the number of initiatives and partnerships of major groups and stakeholders in support of the development and implementation of national and international environmental law, with the assistance of UNEP	Target	9	5		
		Estimate		5	3	
		Actual			3	
	(c) Countries increasingly mainstream environmental sustainability into national and regional development policies and plans	(i) Increase in the number of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks in countries that incorporate the principles of environmental sustainability, with the assistance of UNEP and its partners	Target	111	87	62
			Estimate		85	62
			Actual			62
(ii) Increase in the number of countries that increase by at least one level in the UNEP result measurement framework for assessing public sector engagement in strengthening and applying financial planning instruments for pro-poor growth and environmental sustainability, as a result of UNEP support ^a		Target	24			
		Estimate				
		Actual				
(iii) Increase in the number of policies and plans from subregional and regional forums that incorporate the principles of environmental sustainability, as a result of UNEP support		Target	18	17		
		Estimate		12	5	
		Actual			5	

^a Level 1: Ministries of Finance and Planning, local government and/or sectors do not identify and/or support strengthening of public sector budgeting process to enable tracking of pro-poor environmentally sustainable budgeting and expenditures. Level 2: Ministries of Finance and Planning, local government and/or sectors support and commission public expenditure reviews/Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Reviews (PER/CPEIRs) with support from the Poverty-Environment Initiative. Mid-level professionals of Ministries of Finance and Planning, local government and/or sectors seek high-level support for endorsement of recommendations and elaboration and application of budget guidelines for pro-poor and sustainable environmental development at the national and/or subnational levels. Level 3: Revised budget mechanism/guidelines elaborated based on PER/CPEIRs recommendations. Senior Ministries of Finance and Planning, local government and/or sector decision makers endorse revised budget guidelines and proceed with formal application. Level 4: Executive/Legislature endorse application of pro-poor and sustainable environmental development budget guidelines/measures, staff are trained, and measures taken to apply new budget procedures. Level 5: Sustained annual allocations by Ministries of Finance and Planning, local government and/or sectors for pro-poor and environmentally sustainable development at either the national or subnational levels.

External factors

14.91 The subprogramme is expected to achieve its objective and expected accomplishments based on the following assumptions:

- (a) The outcomes of policy debate among Governments at the relevant intergovernmental processes within the United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreements express clear support for enhancing synergy and coherence in environmental governance, with unambiguous recognition of the role of UNEP and support for its strengthening as stipulated in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;
- (b) Governments and the relevant authorities in countries show clear commitment to strengthening environmental governance processes in the context of sustainable development, recognizing the role of major groups and stakeholders in those processes.

Outputs

14.92 During the biennium 2016-2017, the following outputs will be delivered:

Technical cooperation (regular budget/extrabudgetary):

- (i) Advisory services: formulation of system-wide strategies on the environment and promotion of their uptake and implementation within the United Nations system (1); technical support provided to Governments to facilitate their decision-making in intergovernmental processes to strengthen coordinated approaches on environmental issues by the United Nations system and multilateral environmental agreements (1); technical support to Governments and the United Nations system in the implementation of the post-2015 development framework (1); technical support provided to Governments to facilitate coherence and synergy in the implementation of multilateral environmental agreements through collaborative arrangements between UNEP and their secretariats and the provision of relevant information and knowledge base (1); legal and technical services to support Governments and multilateral environmental agreement secretariats in the operation and implementation of the respective multilateral environmental agreements (1); technical assistance, advisory services and secretariat support provided to transboundary processes and mechanisms (1); technical support provided to Governments to develop and undertake legal and institutional measures as identified in the fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law (Montevideo Programme IV) (1); legal technical assistance provided to support initiatives by countries to implement, monitor and achieve compliance with, and enforcement of, international environmental obligations, including those set out in multilateral environmental agreements (1); legal and technical support provided to strengthen the capacities of the judiciary, enforcement sector, government officials and other legal stakeholders in countries to advance justice, governance and law for environmental sustainability, in particular through an international institutional network for that purpose and a follow up to the World Congress on Justice, Governance and Law for Environmental Sustainability, and the environmental rule of law (1); technical support and advisory services provided to Governments and major groups and stakeholders, drawing on best practices and models from relevant multilateral institutions to promote the effective engagement of major groups and stakeholders in decision-making, access to information and access to justice in environmental matters (Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1); support provided to United Nations country teams and United Nations common country programming processes (United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks and

action plans and the "One United Nations" initiative) to strengthen the mainstreaming of environmental sustainability and multilateral environmental agreement priorities into national frameworks (1); support provided to countries and regional organizations to integrate environmental sustainability and priorities from multilateral environmental agreements into sectoral and intersectoral development planning processes and related financial instruments, and to promote the mainstreaming of poverty and environment linkages in national planning and budgeting, including through the United Nations Development Programme-UNEP Poverty Environment Initiative (1); support provided for effective policy exchange and to political dialogues on environment and development issues through regional and subregional ministerial and other intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder forums and mechanisms (1);

- (ii) Field projects: technical support provided to United Nations entities to mainstream environmental sustainability in their operations (1); technical support provided to the Environment Management Group, CEB, the United Nations Development Group and regional coordination mechanisms to promote system-wide coherence on the environment, globally and regionally (1).

14.93 The distribution of resources for subprogramme 4 is reflected in table 14.21.

Table 14.21 Resource requirements: subprogramme 4

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	2014-2015	2016-2017 (before recosting)	2014-2015	2016-2017
Regular budget				
Post	6 058.0	9 101.8	18	28
Non-post	404.3	397.6	—	—
Subtotal	6 462.3	9 499.4	18	28
Extrabudgetary	50 238.6	55 017.5	100	99
Total	56 700.9	64 516.9	118	127

- 14.94 The resources in the amount of \$9,101,800, reflecting an increase of \$3,043,800, would provide for 28 posts (2 D-2, 5 P-5, 12 P-4, 2 P-3, 6 General Service (Other level) and 1 Local level). The increase of \$3,043,800 is attributable to the conversion of 10 posts (6 P-4, 1 P-3, and 3 General Service (Other level)) from extrabudgetary to regular budget funding, reflecting the second phase of the strengthening of UNEP in line with resolution 68/246.
- 14.95 Non-post resources amounting to \$397,600, reflecting a decrease of \$6,700, would provide for other staff costs, consultants, travel of staff, contractual services, general operating expenses, supplies and materials, and furniture and equipment. The decrease is attributable to the reduction of travel of staff, which takes into account the anticipated impact of the approved standards of accommodation for air travel in line with resolution 69/264.
- 14.96 Extrabudgetary resources in the amount of \$55,017,500, reflecting an increase of \$4,778,900, would provide for post resources of \$22,303,900 to fund 99 posts (3 D-1, 7 P-5, 18 P-4, 13 P-3, 18 P-2 and 40 Local level) and non-post resources of \$32,713,600 for consultants, travel of staff, contractual services, and other expenditures. Extrabudgetary resources would support the delivery of increased synergies and policy coherence among United Nations system entities.

Subprogramme 5 Chemicals and waste

Resource requirements (before recosting): \$3,366,600

- 14.97 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested within the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. The subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 5 of programme 11 of the biennial programme plan for the period 2016-2017. Societies continue to experience the severe consequences of unsound management of chemicals. UNEP will exercise its leadership in assisting countries in developing the sound management of chemicals and waste, offering technical support that aims to catalyse the actions of its partners in minimizing the risks of chemicals and waste.

Table 14.22 Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To promote among countries the achievement of sound management of chemicals and waste in order to minimize impacts on the environment and human health

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement		Performance measures		
			2016-2017	2014-2015	2012-2013
(a) Countries increasingly have the necessary institutional capacity and policy instruments to soundly manage chemicals and waste, including the implementation of related provisions of the multilateral environmental agreements	(i) Increase in the number and percentage of countries reporting the adoption of policies and regulatory frameworks for the sound management of chemicals and waste, with the assistance of UNEP [number of countries/percentage]	Target	192/53	125/13	110
		Estimate		185/68	110
		Actual			171
	(ii) Increase in the number and percentage of countries reporting the use of economic and market-based incentives and business policies and practices that promote the sound management of chemicals and waste, with the assistance of UNEP [number of countries/percentage]	Target	49/75	65/30	50
		Estimate		57/3	55
		Actual			49
	(iii) Increase in the number and percentage of countries assisted by UNEP reporting the use of industry reporting schemes that promote the sound take-up of chemicals and waste [number of countries/percentage]	Target	35/16	30	
		Estimate		27/8	25
		Actual			25
(b) Countries, including major groups and stakeholders, increasingly use the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed to implement sound chemicals management and the related multilateral environmental agreements	(i) Increase in the number and percentage of Governments addressing priority chemical issues, towards the objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and their obligations under the chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements, through the use of risk assessment and management tools provided by UNEP [number of Governments/percentage]	Target	180/100	90/25	72
		Estimate		90/25	72
		Actual			72

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement	Performance measures				
			2016-2017	2014-2015	2012-2013 ^a	
	(ii) Increase in the number of businesses and industries addressing priority chemical issues, through the use of risk assessment and management tools provided by UNEP	Target	157	80		
		Estimate		77	65	
		Actual			76	
	(iii) Increase in the number of civil society organizations addressing priority chemical issues under the chemicals-related multilateral environmental agreements, through the use of risk assessment and management tools provided by UNEP	Target	133	90		
		Estimate		88	70	
		Actual			70	
	(c) Countries, including major groups and stakeholders, increasingly use the scientific and technical knowledge and tools needed to implement sound waste management and the related multilateral environmental agreements	(i) Increase in the number and percentage of Governments addressing priority waste issues towards the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and their obligations under the related multilateral environmental agreements, through the use of tools and methodologies provided by UNEP [number of Governments/percentage]	Target	65/160	25	
		Estimate		25/66	15	
		Actual				
	(ii) Increase in the number of businesses and industries addressing priority waste issues, through the use of tools and methodologies provided by UNEP	Target	33	30		
		Estimate		27	15	
		Actual			15	
	(iii) Increase in the number of civil society organizations addressing priority waste issues under the waste-related multilateral environmental agreements, through the use of risk assessment and management tools provided by UNEP	Target	32	30		
		Estimate		26	18	
		Actual			18	

External factors

- 14.98 The work of the subprogramme responds to evidence presented in the Global Chemicals Outlook of the chemicals intensification of economies through the increase in chemicals production and use as well as in waste generation, often in the absence of effective chemicals and waste management. The work is catalysed through a range of strategic alliances and multi-stakeholder partnerships involving Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations. Efforts to boost national delivery of advisory and technical services and capacity-building will depend in part on enhanced coordination of United Nations delivery at the country level.

Outputs

- 14.99 During the biennium 2016-2017, the following outputs will be delivered:

- (a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget and extrabudgetary): substantive servicing of meetings: secretariat services provided to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (6); secretariat support provided to the intergovernmental negotiating committee to prepare a global legally binding instrument on mercury (the Minamata Convention on Mercury) during the interim period, prior to its entry into force (2); secretariat support provided to expert networks developing legal and policy advice to countries to reduce risks from substances and practices identified by the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management or restricted and controlled by multilateral environmental agreements (4);
- (b) Other substantive activities (regular budget and extrabudgetary):
 - (i) Non-recurrent publications: scientific tools for the manipulation and visualization of compiled global datasets provide indicators and evidence-based assessments of the effectiveness of international efforts towards sound chemicals management (2); thematic assessments of environmental transport and the fate of chemicals, and monitoring of trends in chemicals production, handling, movement, use, release and disposal, catalyse coordinated action on chemicals management in the United Nations system (4); technical guidance on the most appropriate practices in the management of particular waste streams developed and piloted to catalyse sound waste management and the implementation of waste-related multilateral environmental agreements (2); scientific assessments carried out and secretariat support provided to the multi-stakeholder Global Partnership on Waste Management to focus attention and coordinate action on wastes and waste management practices of particular concern and build the capacities of Governments, the private sector and civil society to take up sound waste management (2);
 - (ii) Booklets, fact sheets, wallcharts, information kits: outreach tools and information schemes developed to inform and promote sound management of specific substances (e.g., pesticides) to stakeholders (5);
- (c) Technical cooperation (regular budget and extrabudgetary): advisory services: outreach and policy support to the compliance efforts of parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (10); consolidated advisory and support services promote the sound management of chemicals at the national level, including mainstreaming into national policies and programmes, instruments and schemes for the governance of chemicals production, use, trade and release (10); consolidated advisory and support services to facilitate policy and strategy building towards sound integrated waste management (5); methodologies to monitor and evaluate the impact of actions addressing chemicals releases to support sound management of harmful substances and multilateral environmental agreements implemented at the national level (3); scientific and technical services delivered through multi-stakeholder partnerships to build the capacities of Governments, the private sector and civil society to take action on the risks posed by chemicals, including those listed in relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the Strategic Approach, and lead and cadmium, as well as unsound management practices (6); actions catalysed through the multi-stakeholder Global Partnership on Nutrient Management to reduce and, where possible, eliminate threats to aquatic environments from land-derived nutrients (4); technical services to assist small and medium-sized enterprises to implement sound chemicals management delivered with partners regionally and nationally (4); scientific and technical support provided to public private partnerships to avoid hazardous waste generation through improved product design addressing enhanced consumer concerns (2); technical services demonstrating and

implementing sound waste management techniques delivered regionally and nationally with strategic partners (4).

- 14.100 The distribution of resources for subprogramme 5 is reflected in table 14.23.

Table 14.23 Resource requirements: subprogramme 5

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	2014-2015	2016-2017 (before recosting)	2014-2015	2016-2017
Regular budget				
Post	2 141.7	3 061.8	7	10
Non-post	310.8	304.8	—	—
Subtotal	2 452.5	3 366.6	7	10
Extrabudgetary	73 926.6	80 942.0	74	73
Total	76 379.1	84 308.6	81	83

- 14.101 The resources in the amount of \$3,061,800, reflecting an increase of \$920,100, would provide for 10 posts (1 D-1, 2 P-5, 4 P-4, 2 P-3 and 1 Local level). The increase of \$920,100 is attributable to the proposed conversion of three posts (1 P-4, 2 P-3) from extrabudgetary to regular budget funding, representing the second phase of the strengthening of UNEP in line with resolution 68/246.
- 14.102 Non-post resources amounting to \$304,800, reflecting a decrease of \$6,000, would provide for consultants, travel of staff, contractual services, general operating expenses, and furniture and equipment. The decrease is attributable to the reduction of travel of staff, which takes into account the anticipated impact of the approved standards of accommodation for air travel in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264.
- 14.103 Extrabudgetary resources of \$80,942,000, reflecting an increase of \$7,015,400, would provide for post resources of \$17,365,800 to fund 73 posts (3 D-1, 9 P-5, 11 P-4, 14 P-3, 7 P-2 and 29 Local level) and non-post resources of \$63,576,200 for consultants, travel of staff, contractual services, and other expenditures. Extrabudgetary resources would support activities to increase the number of businesses and industries addressing priority chemical issues.

Subprogramme 6

Resource efficiency and sustainable consumption and production

Resource requirements (before recosting): \$3,463,400

- 14.104 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested within the Division of Technology, Industry and Economics. The subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 6 of programme 11 of the biennial programme plan for the period 2016-2017. Doing more with less, or decoupling natural resource use and environmental impacts from economic growth, is a key factor in overcoming the pressing challenge of growing resource consumption levels. UNEP is well positioned to support the transition of countries and partners to a green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, to use opportunities for cleaner investments and to create green jobs to address poverty and enhance human well-being. UNEP will use its expertise in assessing trends in the extraction and use of resources in the global economy to enable informed policymaking, and will support Governments

in implementing national and local solutions through regulatory and economic instruments and policy initiatives. Leveraging insights from scientific and macroeconomic analyses, UNEP will identify investment opportunities for alternative business models and improvements across the life cycle of the processes of existing, resource-intensive industries and supply chains, using its convening power to build partnerships to catalyse change on the ground from production to consumption.

Table 14.24 Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To promote and assist efforts towards patterns in which goods and services are increasingly produced, processed and consumed in a sustainable way in order to reduce environmental impact and contribute to the achievement of sustainable development and the improvement of human well-being

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement		Performance measures		
			2016-2017	2014-2015	2012-2013
(a) Cross-sectoral scientific assessments, research and tools for sustainable consumption and production, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication, developed, shared and applied by policymakers, including in urban practices	(i) Increased number of countries and cities that develop and integrate sustainable consumption and production approaches and tools, as a result of UNEP assistance	Target	65	45	
		Estimate		38	
		Actual			
	(ii) Increase in the number of references to UNEP resource efficiency assessments and reports in policy and strategic documents by global and regional forums, national institutions, business organizations and academia	Target	250	150	
		Estimate		150	120
		Actual			8
(b) Uptake of sustainable consumption and production and green economy instruments and management practices in sectoral policies and in business and financial operations across global supply chains is increased, in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication	Increase in the number of stakeholders reporting progress on their improved management practices and use of more resource-efficient tools and instruments in sectoral policies, with the assistance of UNEP and its partners	Target	217	200	
		Estimate		177	70
		Actual			70
(c) Enabling conditions for promoting more sustainable consumption choices and lifestyles are enhanced	(i) Increase in the number of stakeholders reporting progress in the development and use of tools conducive of more sustainable consumption patterns, with the assistance of UNEP and its partners	Target	102	70	
		Estimate		82	40
		Actual			41
	(ii) Increase in the number of projects initiated by stakeholders to promote more sustainable consumption lifestyles that are catalysed by UNEP	Target	48	35	
		Estimate		28	10
		Actual			11

External factors

- 14.105 The outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development created a renewed momentum to bring about change through the adoption of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns and the acknowledgement of the

transformative potential of green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication. However, implementation and actual shifts in the economic paradigm and sustainable consumption and production patterns will be dependent on the level of support from, and the involvement of, countries, and upon Governments and businesses, as well as society at large, looking at resource efficiency as an opportunity in the context of the financial crisis, as opposed to a limiting factor. Another important factor that may influence the delivery of the subprogramme will be the way in which the post-2015 development framework will be shaped.

Outputs

14.106 During the biennium 2016-2017, the following outputs will be delivered:

- (a) Servicing of intergovernmental and expert bodies (regular budget and extrabudgetary): substantive servicing of meetings: secretariat service functions fulfilled and related financial and information-sharing mechanisms provided to support the delivery of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns (8);
- (b) Other substantive activities (regular budget and extrabudgetary):
 - (i) Non-recurrent publications: resource use assessments and related policy options developed and provided to countries to support planning and policymaking (4); economic, trade and fiscal policy research, analysis and methodologies developed to share knowledge and support Governments and other stakeholders in developing and implementing green economy policies in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication (3); resource scarcity trends analysis and life-cycle-based tools and methodologies developed, implemented and disseminated to enhance, measure and report on resource efficiency, cleaner production and eco-innovation gains along supply chains (2); technical guidance, tools and best practices developed and provided to financial services and capital markets stakeholders to improve the integration of environmental and social considerations in their business practices (3); research on behaviour with regard to sustainable lifestyles and related policy assessments provided to Governments and stakeholders to support decision-making (1);
 - (ii) Press releases, press conferences: outreach and education tools and campaigns developed to raise awareness of citizens, particularly of young people, of the benefits of more sustainable purchasing and shift towards more sustainable lifestyles (50);
- (c) Technical cooperation (regular budget and extrabudgetary):
 - (i) Advisory services: global partnership, tools and technical and policy support provided to Governments and other stakeholders to develop and implement sustainable public procurement (10);
 - (ii) Field projects (regular budget/extrabudgetary): economic, legal and policy assessments and tools, technical assistance and capacity-building provided to countries and regions to develop and implement green economy and sustainable consumption and production policies (1);
 - (iii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: policy support as well as training and technical assistance delivered to cities and local communities to support them in transitioning towards more resource-efficient policies and practices (5); economic analysis, technical and policy guidance provided to construction stakeholders and Governments to develop, adopt and implement policies and standards on resource efficiency in buildings and construction practices and related materials through the supply chains (2); economic analysis, technical and policy guidance developed and

provided to Governments, businesses and other stakeholders to adopt and implement more resource-efficient practices across and in selected food supply chains and improve the sustainability of food systems from production to consumption (2); economic analysis, technical and policy guidance provided to Governments and tourism stakeholders to develop, adopt and implement policies and standards on more sustainable tourism practices (2); life-cycle-based information tools and methodologies developed with, and provided to, Governments, businesses and individual consumers to enable and motivate them to make informed choices (8).

- 14.107 The distribution of resources for subprogramme 6 is reflected in table 14.25.

Table 14.25 **Resource requirements: subprogramme 6**

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	2014-2015	2016-2017 (before recosting)	2014-2015	2016-2017
Regular budget				
Post	2 410.2	3 088.8	9	11
Non-post	381.9	374.6	—	—
Subtotal	2 792.1	3 463.4	9	11
Extrabudgetary	74 412.9	83 305.4	107	105
Total	77 205.0	86 768.8	116	116

- 14.108 The resources in the amount of \$3,088,800, reflecting an increase of \$678,600, would provide for 11 posts (1 D-1, 2 P-5, 4 P-4, 1 P-3, 1 P-2 and 2 Local level). The increase of \$678,600 is attributable to the proposed conversion of two posts (1 P-4, 1 P-3) from extrabudgetary to regular budget funding reflecting the second phase of the strengthening of UNEP in line with resolution 68/246.
- 14.109 Non-post resources amounting to \$374,600, reflecting a decrease of \$7,300, would provide for consultants, travel of staff, contractual services, general operating expenses, supplies and materials, and furniture and equipment. The decrease is attributable to the reduction of travel of staff, which takes into account the anticipated impact of the approved standards of accommodation for air travel in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264.
- 14.110 Extrabudgetary resources of \$83,305,400, reflecting an increase of \$8,892,500, would provide for post resources of \$25,441,200 to fund 105 posts (3 D-1, 12 P-5, 17 P-4, 21 P-3, 16 P-2, and 36 Local level) and non-post resources of \$57,864,200 for consultants, travel of staff, contractual services, and other expenditures. Extrabudgetary resources would support programme activities for stakeholders to promote more sustainable consumption lifestyles.

Subprogramme 7 **Environment under review**

Resource requirements (before recosting): \$6,988,500

- 14.111 Substantive responsibility for this subprogramme is vested within Division of Early Warning and Assessment. The subprogramme will be implemented in accordance with the strategy detailed under subprogramme 7 of programme 11 of the biennial programme plan for the period 2016-2017.

UNEP is the lead organization in the United Nations system in keeping the world environmental situation under review, using its expertise to facilitate global, regional and national policymaking and to set the global environmental agenda. UNEP will also use its expertise to provide early warning information on emerging environmental issues to inform decision-making by policymakers and the public.

Table 14.26 Objectives for the biennium, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective of the Organization: To empower stakeholders in their policymaking and decision-making by providing scientific information and knowledge and keeping the world environment under review

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement		Performance measures		
			2016-2017	2014-2015	2012-2013
(a) Global, regional and national policymaking is facilitated by environmental information made available on open platforms	(i) Increase in the number of United Nations agencies and multilateral environmental agreements using data on environmental trends identified through UNEP to influence their policy	Target	15	10	
		Estimate		9	
		Actual			
	(ii) Increase in the number of relevant global, regional and national forums and institutions using data on environmental trends identified through UNEP to influence their policy	Target	20	30	
		Estimate		30	
		Actual			
	(iii) The level of accessibility and ease of use of UNEP environmental information through open platforms is measured against internationally recognized standards for open access to information [percentage]	Target	80		
		Estimate			
		Actual			
	(iv) Increase in the number of United Nations inter-agency initiatives and external partnerships catalysed by UNEP that contribute scientifically credible and policy-relevant environmental data and indicators to UNEP assessment processes	Target	10		
		Estimate			
		Actual			
(b) Global, regional and national assessment processes and policy planning are informed by emerging environmental issues	Increase in the number of stakeholders surveyed that acknowledge the uptake in assessment and policy development processes of scenarios and early warning on emerging environmental issues identified by UNEP	Target	12	10	
		Estimate		10	3
		Actual			3

Part IV International cooperation for development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	Indicators of achievement	Performance measures		
		2016-2017	2014-2015	2012-2013
(c) The capacity of countries to generate, access, analyse, use and communicate environmental information and knowledge, including data related to gender aspects, is enhanced	(i) Increase in the number of countries that take the lead in generating, analysing, managing and using environmental information in comparable formats and with a focus on gender-sensitive tools, and making the information and knowledge available to the public and policymakers, as a result of UNEP assistance	Target	12	7
		Estimate		5
		Actual		
	(ii) Increase in the number of countries making available credible, nationally generated data and access to country-specific environmental information in comparable formats on public platforms	Target	200	7
		Estimate		5
		Actual		
	(iii) Increased number of major groups and stakeholders surveyed that acknowledge their involvement in the generation of, access to and use of environmental information available on public platforms	Target	45	35
		Estimate		35
		Actual		

External factors

- 14.112 External factors that present potential risks include the willingness of Governments to provide access to key environmental and related socioeconomic data necessary for conducting assessments through interactive platform(s), the quality of the data and information provided by data owners (Governments, institutions and the research community) and the active use by Governments in their decision- and policymaking processes of data and information made accessible through the work of UNEP.

Outputs

- 14.113 During the biennium 2016-2017, the following outputs will be delivered:

(a) Substantive activities (regular budget and extrabudgetary):

- (i) Non-recurrent publications: integrated assessment reports, atlases, online information and regularly produced data on core indicators to provide sound science and integrate environmental, economic and social information as a basis for decision-making (6);
- (ii) Technical material: operational online platform(s) are opened for the public to access environmental data and information at global, regional and national levels contributed by UNEP and partners to satisfy the needs of different user communities (2); environmental information identified by UNEP is presented and disseminated to different target audiences, including Governments, academia, United Nations entities, the media and the general public, in United Nations official and other languages (13); methodologies, standards, tools and approaches, including those used in relation to the internationally agreed environmental goals identified in the fifth Global Environment Outlook report, are refined, developed and disseminated to assist target audiences in

generating, validating, gaining access to, understanding and using environmental information (6); structured processes, tools and technologies are improved for the identification, analysis and reporting of emerging environmental issues of global and regional significance, and capacity enhanced for decision-making and policy development (7); targeted outreach actions to inform and alert stakeholders to emerging environmental issues (6); global best practices are identified and/or developed to build capacity and catalyse access by Governments, major groups and other stakeholders to use information tools, and provide technology support to generate, validate, contribute to, access and communicate integrated environmental data and information (6);

(b) Technical cooperation (extrabudgetary):

- (i) Advisory services: technical support to enhance accessibility and use by United Nations entities, including country teams and multilateral environmental agreements, to data on environmental trends identified through UNEP to catalyse discussions on environmental sustainability at a high level and influence policy and programme development (12);
- (ii) Training courses, seminars and workshops: major groups and stakeholders are provided with targeted information, knowledge, tools, methodologies and technological support to effectively access, generate and disseminate environmental information to contribute towards improved decision-making in global, regional and national policymaking (3); customized communication and outreach tools, methodologies, mechanisms/networks and products developed to increase capacity at the national, regional and global levels (5);
- (iii) Field projects: capacities of regional forums, national institutions and major groups and stakeholders are enhanced to enable them to better utilize environmental information, knowledge contained in, and outcomes of, major UNEP-led assessments (e.g., fifth Global Environment Outlook report) in regional and national policy and planning processes, including data related to gender aspects (5).

14.114 The distribution of resources for subprogramme 7 is reflected in table 14.27.

Table 14.27 Resource requirements: subprogramme 7

	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	2014-2015	2016-2017 (before recosting)	2014-2015	2016-2017
Regular budget				
Post	2 319.8	5 276.8	6	16
Non-post	1 732.3	1 711.7	—	—
Subtotal	4 052.1	6 988.5	6	16
Extrabudgetary	34 099.8	37 556.0	46	44
Total	38 151.9	44 544.5	52	60

14.115 The resources in the amount \$5,276,800, reflecting an increase of \$2,957,000, would provide for 16 posts (3 D-1, 2 P-5, 6 P-4, 4 P-3, and 1 General Service (Other level)). The increase of \$2,957,000 is attributable to the proposed conversion of 10 posts (6 P-4, 3 P-3, 1 General Service (Other level)) from extrabudgetary to regular budget funding, representing the second phase of the strengthening of UNEP in line with resolution 68/246.

- 14.116 Non-post resources amounting to \$1,711,700, reflecting a decrease of \$20,600, would provide for consultants, travel of staff, contractual services, general operating expenses, supplies and materials, and furniture and equipment. The decrease is attributable to the reduction of travel of staff, which takes into account the anticipated impact of the approved standards of accommodation for air travel in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264.
- 14.117 Extrabudgetary resources of \$37,556,000, reflecting an increase of \$3,456,200, would provide post resources of \$9,844,800 for 44 posts (1 D-1, 4 P-5, 8 P-4, 8 P-3, 3 P-2 and 20 Local level) and non-post resources of \$27,711,200 for consultants, travel of staff, contractual services, and other expenditures. Extrabudgetary resources would support programme activities to increase the level of accessibility and ease of use of UNEP environmental information through open platforms.

D. Programme support

Resource requirements (before recosting): \$2,119,100

Outputs

- 14.118 Programme support comprises services provided by the UNEP Office of Operations, support functions from within each Division, and those provided by service providers outside UNEP, primarily the United Nations Office at Nairobi. The Office of Operations is responsible for delivering the following outputs: establishing standard business practices across the areas of strategic planning and monitoring; partnership selection and management; financial and human resource management; resource mobilization; and information and communications technology support. It is also responsible for providing technical support and tools in these work areas, and for oversight to provide management with information to review the performance of UNEP and ensure that norms and standards within the organization are adhered to. The Office of Operations enhances corporate accountability, including by issuing new delegations of authority and undertaking compliance, oversight and reporting. It coordinates and services UNEP interaction with oversight bodies, such as the Office of Internal Oversight Services and the Board of Auditors. In addition, two of the most significant changes in the business operations of the United Nations Secretariat will be the adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) from 1 January 2014 and the implementation of Umoja, the Secretariat's new enterprise resource planning system, in May 2015.
- 14.119 The Quality Assurance Section establishes standard business practices for UNEP strategic planning, programmes and projects, and manages the related review and approval processes. The Section also establishes the business practices for programme analysis, performance monitoring and reporting and assures quality in project and programme reporting. It has the authority and means to ensure quality in programmes, projects and programme performance.
- 14.120 The Resource Mobilization, Donor Partnerships and Contributions Section is responsible for facilitating, supporting and coordinating the resource mobilization efforts undertaken by UNEP programme managers, with the aim of securing adequate and predictable funding, in particular through the Environment Fund, trust funds and earmarked contributions. This entails close communication with donors and programme managers, the development of strategic partnerships with Governments and other donors in support of UNEP priority programmes and projects, the diversification of funding sources through the development of support from emerging donor countries and non-State actors, and the provision of donor and programme information and resource mobilization tools.
- 14.121 The Office of Operations is also responsible for the strategic management of UNEP financial, human, information technology resources, emphasizing its alignment with programmatic needs and

strategic objectives, such as gender balance in the workplace. It works in close cooperation and coordination with the United Nations Office at Nairobi and its other United Nations service providers in respect of accounting, payroll and payments, recruitment and staff services, staff development, network and other systems administration, information and communications technology, procurement and inventory maintenance. It also interacts with the United Nations Office at Nairobi in the areas of host country relations, buildings management, conference management, medical services, and security and safety.

- 14.122 The Office of Operations is expected to ensure, at the corporate level, that the operations strategy in the medium-term strategy for the period 2014-2017 is implemented. This will require that results-based approaches are fully integrated, from both the strategic and operational perspectives. The strategy is to enable all planning and delivery efforts within the organization — from programme planning, human and financial resource mobilization, allocation and management to partnerships management, risk management, monitoring and evaluation — to have mutually reinforcing objectives that enable UNEP to better deliver its services to both other United Nations system agencies and countries in a results-based context. Programme support is designed to ensure quality and accountability in UNEP programme planning and implementation and in the associated management of financial, human and information technology resources and partnerships to achieve the results in the programme of work and medium-term strategy.
- 14.123 UNEP will also institutionalize environmental and social safeguards, including gender, to reduce the risks associated with environmental and social sustainability. UNEP is committed to ensuring that gender perspectives are fully integrated into its programmes, policies and operations strategy. A new gender policy and plan of action will be implemented, which will focus on the integration of gender considerations into human resources, programme and project planning and implementation and into monitoring and evaluation processes.
- 14.124 The distribution of resources for programme support is reflected in table 14.28.

Table 14.28 **Resource requirements: programme support**

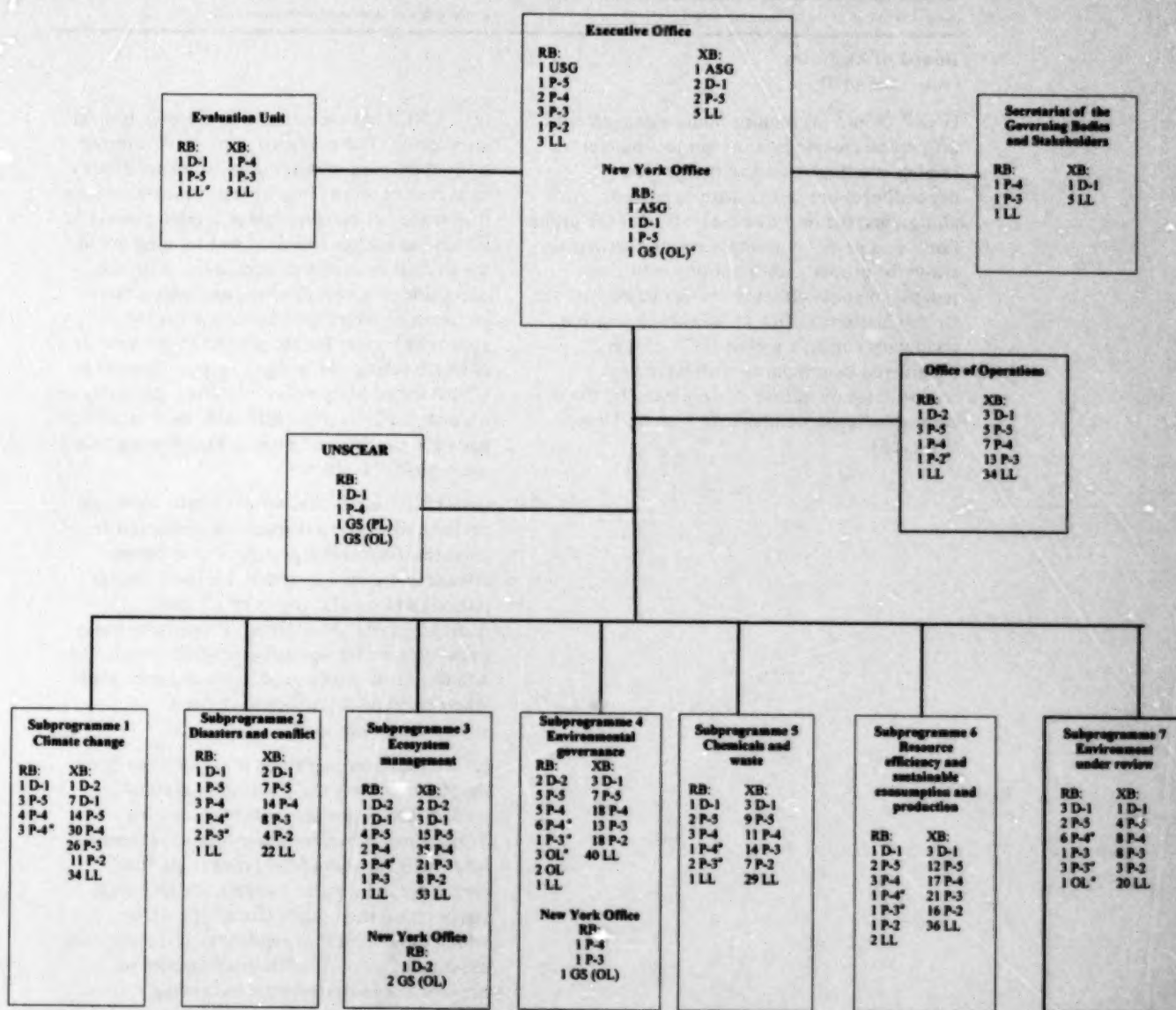
	Resources (thousands of United States dollars)		Posts	
	2014-2015	2016-2017 (before recosting)	2014-2015	2016-2017
Regular budget				
Post	1 928.3	2 063.9	6	7
Non-post	56.6	55.2	—	—
Subtotal	1 984.9	2 119.1	6	7
Extrabudgetary	30 599.0	32 432.7	62	62
Total	32 583.9	34 551.8	68	69

- 14.125 The resources in the amount of \$2,063,900, reflecting a net increase of \$135,600, would provide for partial financing of seven posts (1 D-2, 3 P-5, 1 P-4, 1 P-2 and 1 Local level). The net increase is attributable to the proposed conversion of one post (1 P-2) from extrabudgetary to regular budget funding, representing the second phase of the strengthening of UNEP in line with resolution 68/246. The net increase in post resources is offset in part by the freezing recruitment against a post in the programme support component in accordance with resources changes in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264 (efficiencies).

- 14.126 Non-post resources amounting to \$55,200, reflecting a decrease of \$1,400, would provide for travel of staff, contractual services, general operating expenses, supplies and materials, and furniture and equipment. The decrease is attributable to the reduction of travel of staff, which takes into account the anticipated impact of the approved standards of accommodation for air travel in line with General Assembly resolution 69/264.
- 14.127 Extrabudgetary resources of \$32,432,700, reflecting an increase of \$1,833,700, would provide post resources of \$12,958,900 for 62 posts (3 D-1, 5 P-5, 7 P-4, 13 P-3 and 34 Local level) and non-post resources of \$19,473,800 for consultants, travel of staff, contractual services, and other expenditures. Extrabudgetary resources under programme support would support activities related to the implementation of Umoja and IPSAS.

Annex I

Organizational structure and post distribution for 2016-2017



Abbreviation: UNSCEAR, United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

* Conversion from extrabudgetary resources.

Annex II

Summary of follow-up action taken to implement relevant recommendations of the oversight bodies

Brief description of the recommendation

Action taken to implement the recommendation

Board of Auditors

(A/69/5/Add.7)

UNEP should (a) require funds management officers to closely monitor project budget implementation to ensure that project expenditures are in line with approved allotments, (b) improve controls over the project funds and perform monthly reconciliations to allow for proper authorizations before any redeployment is effected and (c) liaise with the United Nations Office at Nairobi to improve budgetary controls within IMIS, if it is considered beneficial to undertake any reconfiguration before it is replaced by the new enterprise resource planning system, Umoja (para. 26).

(a) UNEP has taken steps to enhance project monitoring. The majority of projects referred to by the Board of Auditors with expenditures in excess of allotments were not projects in the true sense but components of a main project in which the budget approval and funding are at the overall umbrella project level. With the exception of a very few isolated cases, there has been no overexpenditure against the approved budget for the project as a whole. It is worth noting that subprojects are created by UNEP for administrative purposes, normally to account separately for different implementing partners, or different donors contributing to a main project budget.

(b) UNEP notes that for externally executed projects in which advances are disbursed to partners, financial reporting and additional advances are on a quarterly basis (or longer period) and monitoring is on a similar quarterly basis to reporting. Procedures have been in place for several years that require that additional advances to partners are only made when previous advances have been substantially liquidated.

(c) UNEP has explained that IMIS has been the Programme's main financial accounting records and reporting system since 2001. While fund sufficiency controls were inbuilt into IMIS for some fund types (e.g., fund type 1 for the regular budget), for technical cooperation trust funds (fund type 4), for which most UNEP expenditures fall under, the absence of a funds sufficiency control to prevent expenditures from exceeding allotments was excluded for practical purposes by the IMIS development team. With the implementation of Umoja planned for June 2015 for UNEP and other cluster 3 entities, it is not considered justifiable to recommend such a system change now.

*Brief description of the recommendation**Action taken to implement the recommendation***Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions
(A/68/7)**

With respect to the proposed conversions, the Committee recalls that a phased approach to the establishment of posts was proposed by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights when it requested the establishment of 36 posts for the implementation of a new structure for the Office. Under this approach, it was proposed that senior posts commence first so that managers would be in a position to lead their organizational units as early as possible in the process of their formation and might participate in the selection of their staff. Similarly, in the implementation of the information and communications technology strategy for the United Nations Secretariat, the Secretary-General proposed a two-phase recruitment approach, with the first phase of staff undertaking the highest-priority planning and management functions by establishing governance, policies, processes and standards. The Advisory Committee is of the view that a gradual, phased approach to the establishment of posts would be advisable for UNEP at this initial stage of the planning and implementation process, in order for senior-level staff to perform strategic planning and decision-making functions, as well as to conduct staff selection and recruitment. Therefore, the Committee recommends the approval, at this stage, of the 23 posts proposed for conversion at the P-5 level and above. Although these posts have been termed "conversions", the Committee recommends that the pertinent recruitment rules and regulations be applied to these converted posts, as if they were new posts, given that they have not been previously approved under the regular budget.

The Advisory Committee notes that the budget fascicle and supplementary information refer mainly to paragraph 88 of the outcome document as the basis for the request, without differentiating among the individual posts or justifying each post in detail. The Advisory Committee is of the view that UNEP should review the remaining requested posts at the P-4 level and below (paras. IV.78 and IV.79).

The proposed programme budget of UNEP for the biennium 2016-2017 took into consideration the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report (A/68/7). Following the approval by the General Assembly, in its resolution 68/246, of the 47 posts recommended by the Advisory Committee for the first stage, UNEP commenced with recruitment of the senior management posts. Selection for all 47 posts strictly followed the recruitment rules and regulations applicable to new appointments under the regular budget. Subsequently, UNEP conducted an internal review of the proposed second phase, which led to the confirmation that, the 37 posts (at levels P-4 and below, originally requested in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015) were both required and adequate for UNEP to conclude its strengthening, especially in the regional offices. In this context, every post was analysed and reviewed, and the terms of reference, as originally submitted, were found to be sound and adequate, as well as to ensure consistency in approaches across subprogrammes and across regions, matching and complementing the 17 new posts at the P-4 and P-3 levels approved for the biennium 2014-2015 as part of the first stage.

Brief description of the recommendation

The Advisory Committee also notes that the budget fascicle does not provide a clear rationale as to why some posts are proposed under regular budget funding and others would remain under extrabudgetary funding. In this connection, the Committee recalls that in the case of UN-Women, the General Assembly decided that the resources required to service the normative intergovernmental processes would be funded from the regular budget and approved by the Assembly, while the resources required to service the operational intergovernmental processes and operational activities at all levels would be funded from voluntary contributions (resolution 64/289). Similarly, the Advisory Committee recalls that in the case of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, a distinction was made between operational and non-operational staff, with operational support staff, including related costs, being financed exclusively from voluntary funds. UNHCR embarked on an exercise to redefine and recategorize its posts into three categories: management and administration, programme support and programme posts. Management and administration posts are at Headquarters only; programme support posts are both at Headquarters and in the field; and programme posts are in the field only. The management and administration category was found to be consistent with the type of posts (non-operational) funded by the regular budget. This approach was subsequently endorsed by the General Assembly in its resolution 63/263.

The Advisory Committee considers that UNEP would benefit from undertaking a similar review of its functions in analysing the appropriate allocation of regular and extrabudgetary resources. It therefore recommends that the General Assembly request the Secretary-General to conduct such a review and present his findings in the next proposed programme budget (paras. IV.80-IV.82).

Action taken to implement the recommendation

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 2997 of 1972, which was reaffirmed by the General Assembly in 2012 through resolution 67/213, the Member States determined that "the cost of servicing the Governing Council and providing the small [UNEP] Secretariat referred to in paragraph 1 above shall be borne by the regular budget of the United Nations, and that operational programme costs, programme support and administrative costs of the environment fund established under section 3 below shall be borne by the fund".

Prior to the biennium 2014-2015, the General Assembly approved resources for UNEP that were consistent with General Assembly resolution 2997. The proposed budget for the biennium 2014-2015 included additional functions under the UNEP budget in order to align with the outcomes in subparagraphs (a) to (h) of paragraph 88 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex). The appropriation for the biennium 2014-2015 finances a number of posts of the UNEP secretariat, including the strengthening of its headquarters management and coordination functions in Nairobi, and the first phase of the coordination and programme support enhancement of regional offices. These staff focus on substantive issues, which includes (a) coordination of environmental programmes within the United Nations system, at both the corporate and regional levels; (b) provision of advice, as appropriate, to intergovernmental bodies of the United Nations system, and upon request to Member States, especially in developing countries, with an emphasis on capacity-building and transfer technology, and formulation of environmental programmes; (c) effective cooperation with relevant scientific and other professional communities worldwide; (d) medium- and long-range planning for UNEP programmes in the field of the environment; and (e) reporting on environmental matters to the United Nations Environment Assembly. The proposed resources for the biennium 2016-2017 continue

Brief description of the recommendation

Action taken to implement the recommendation

to focus on these substantive issues with the proposal of 37 posts to be converted from extrabudgetary to regular budget resources. Of the 37 posts, 32 are located in the regional offices of UNEP. The outcome from the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development of an enhanced UNEP is of a regionally based organization, with a strengthened headquarters in Nairobi, that sustains its action on a solid scientific base and catalyses impact on the ground through a multiplier effect. A further reinforced regional presence will allow better outreach to governments and other partners and stakeholders at the regional and national levels that will effectively support efforts to close the implementation gap, avoiding duplications by operating within existing coordination mechanisms at all levels, especially within the United Nations system.

It ensures that UNEP is able to operate as the secretariat of the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda, promote a coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as an authoritative advocate for the global environment.

Annex III**Converted post resources proposed for the biennium
2016-2017**

<i>Post</i>	<i>Duty station</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Component or subprogramme</i>	<i>Status</i>
Administrative Assistant	New York	GS (OL)	Executive direction and management	Conversion
Administrative Assistant	Nairobi	LL	Executive direction and management	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Climate Change, Resource Efficiency and Chemicals	Washington, D.C.	P-4	Climate change	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Climate Change	Panama City	P-4	Climate change	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Climate Change and Resource Efficiency	Geneva	P-4	Climate change	Conversion
Regional Humanitarian Affairs Coordinator, Disasters and Conflicts	Bangkok	P-4	Disasters and conflicts	Conversion
Regional Humanitarian Affairs Coordinator, Disasters and Conflicts	Geneva	P-3	Disasters and conflicts	Conversion
Regional Humanitarian Affairs Coordinator, Disasters and Conflicts	Manama	P-3	Disasters and conflicts	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Ecosystems and Biodiversity	Panama City	P-4	Ecosystems management	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Ecosystems and Biodiversity	Bangkok	P-4	Ecosystems management	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Ecosystems and Biodiversity	Geneva	P-4	Ecosystems management	Conversion
Regional Development Coordination Officer	Bangkok	P-4	Environmental governance	Conversion
Regional Development Coordination Officer	Manama	P-4	Environmental governance	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Environmental Law and Governance	Bangkok	P-4	Environmental governance	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Environmental Law and Governance	Nairobi	P-4	Environmental governance	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Environmental Law and Governance	Geneva	P-4	Environmental governance	Conversion

Section 14 Environment

<i>Post</i>	<i>Duty station</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Component or subprogramme</i>	<i>Status</i>
Regional Information Officer	Geneva	P-4	Environmental governance	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Environmental Law and Governance	Manama	P-3	Environmental governance	Conversion
Programme Assistant	Geneva	GS (OL)	Environmental governance	Conversion
Programme Assistant	Geneva	GS (OL)	Environmental governance	Conversion
Programme Assistant	Washington, D.C.	GS (OL)	Environmental governance	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Chemicals and Waste	Bangkok	P-4	Chemicals and waste	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Chemicals and Waste	Geneva	P-3	Chemicals and waste	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Chemicals and Waste	Manama	P-3	Chemicals and waste	Conversion
Programme Officer, Sustainable United Nations	Geneva	P-4	Resource efficiency	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Climate Change and Resource Efficiency	Manama	P-3	Resource efficiency	Conversion
Regional Information Officer	Bangkok	P-4	Environment under review	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Science-Policy Interface	Bangkok	P-4	Environment under review	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Science-Policy Interface	Nairobi	P-4	Environment under review	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Science-Policy Interface	Panama City	P-4	Environment under review	Conversion
Regional Information Officer	Panama City	P-4	Environment under review	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Science-Policy Interface	Geneva	P-4	Environment under review	Conversion
Regional Information Officer	Washington, D.C.	P-3	Environment under review	Conversion
Regional Coordinator, Science-Policy Interface	Manama	P-3	Environment under review	Conversion

Part IV International cooperation for development

<i>Post</i>	<i>Duty station</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>Component or subprogramme</i>	<i>Status</i>
Information Officer	New York	P-3	Environment under review	Conversion
Administrative Assistant	Washington, D.C.	GS (OL)	Environment under review	Conversion
Associate Administrative Officer	Nairobi	P-2	Programme support	Conversion